

# The Mining Journal.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1819.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ...SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
NO. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

Mr. CROFTS recommends for immediate purchase GREAT ROYALTON and ROCHFORD (Tin) shares. At the latter mine large quantities of rich tin-stuff are being laid open, and a valuable mine developed.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at NET prices.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

100 Anglo-Australian, 18s	10 East Caradon, £24½	100 Pestarena, 20s. 6d.
15 Assheton, £7½	20 East Seton, 24s.	50 Princess of Wales, 12s
20 Australian Uni., £2 6s	5 East Lovell, £36½	20 So. Darren, 30s. 6d.
20 Anglo-Brasil., 9s. 3d.	20 Frontino, 18s.	25 So. Condurrow, £23½
20 Bronfloyd (Limited), £23½	25 Frank Mills, £21 18s. 9d.	50 Taquaril, 16s. 6d.
25 Bwadrain Con., 28s. 9d.	50 Gen. Brazil, 17s. 9d.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, £24½
25 Bwch Consols, £23½	10 Great Vor, £10½	15 Tankerville, £17½
20 Carn Camborne, 22s. 9	15 Great Laxey, £18½	25 Van Consols, £35s.
20 Caegnyon, £2 3s. 9d.	30 Gt. No. Laxey, 7s. 3d.	40 W. Pant-y-Go, 19s. 6d.
75 Chontales, 31s.	50 Marke Valley, £7½	20 West Maria, 40s.
50 Calbeck Fells, 28s. 9d.	50 Nanteco Cons., 18s.	20 W. Tankerville, £23½
15 Don Pedro, £2 1s.	15 New Lovell, £23½	5 W. Chiverton, £25½
50 Eclipse, 11s. 3d.	20 Pacific, £2 13s. 9d.	5 W. Kty. (St. Agnes), £7½
	50 Prince of Wales, 16s. 6	75 Yudanumutana, 13s. 3d.
	75 Pen'Alit, 31s.	

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

**MR. WILLIAM WARD,**  
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

**JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

**MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
35, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

**MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

**MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,**  
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
T. R. has BUSINESS in all the leading mines, and may be consulted from Ten to Four o'clock.

Money advanced on any extent on good mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

**WALTER TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.**

Recommends the purchase of shares in the VAN MINE, undoubtedly the richest lead mine, and the safest investment known.

W. T. has business in Carn Brea shares, and pays particular attention to the Brazilian and Californian Gold Mine shares. From his long residence in the Brazil he is able to afford full information as to the prospects of the gold mines of that country.

**MR. J. B. HAWKES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., has FOR SALE the following shares:—

2 Tincroft, £35.	1 Providence, £40½	50 South Darren, 30s. 9d.
150 West Prince of Wales, £20 1s. 3d.	20 United Mexican, £3.	20 Pynllimmon, 40s.
20 East Bottle Hill, 6s. 9d.	10 Wheel Buller, £7½	20 West Pant-y-Go, 19s.
100 Rosa Grande, 17s. 6d.	3 Wb. Mary Ann, £10.	2 Spence Moor, £19.
50 Wheel Crebor, 14s.	1 Wheel Seton, £27½	50 Holmbush, 8s. 6d.
	25 New Lovell, £37½	40 Guerrero, 10s. 6d.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, at net prices, for cash, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

20 Tankerville, £17 17s. 6	10 Assheton, £7½	30 So. Herodasfoot (offer wanted).
20 Harwood Cons., 35s. 6d.	25 West Caradon, £14½	100 Bryn Royalton (fully paid), 30s.
20 So. Condurrow, £23½	100 E. Carn Brea, 6s. 6d. (call paid).	100 Bryn Royalton (fully paid), 30s.
50 Drake Wells, 27s. 6d.	20 W. Maria, £2 3s. 9d.	2 Tincroft, £35½
50 Pen'Alit, £1 8s. 9d.	25 Hammett (offer wtd.).	4 Wb. Margaret, £20½
25 Van Consols.	60 Holmbush and Kelly Bray (offer wtd.).	10 East Lovell, £34½
50 Gt. Retallack (offer wanted).	100 Excelsior, 4s. 6d.	10 Pacific, £3 13s. 9d.
50 Bwch Consols, £3 11s. 3	50 North Treskerby, 9s. 6	20 W. Stipstones (offer wanted).
5 East Pool, £5½	35 North Crofty, £3 3s. 9	50 East Seton, 19s. 3d.
20 Great Vor, £10½	1 Dolcoath, £21.	20 Gt. Rock, £3 17s. 6d.
15 Llanarmon.	2 Providence, £41½	50 Terras.
5 W. Chiverton, £25½	25 Aberdaunt (fully paid), 30s.	100 Virtuous Lady (offer wanted).
50 East Caradon, £4 12s. 6	100 Prince of Wales, 16s.	20 West Eagair-Lie.
20 Austral. Uni., £2 8s. 9	50 West Jewell.	
5 Herodasfoot, £41.	50 Cefn Consols.	
50 Sweetland Ck., £43 9		

Mr. HENRY MANSELL strongly recommends the following shares as safe investments:—West Jewell, Terras, Van Consols, Excelsior, Cefn Consols, and West Eagair-Lie.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. References exchanged.

**MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—**

20 Aberdaunt, £2 3s. 9	10 E. Caradon, £4 13s. 6	100 Pestarena, 20s. 9d.
20 Anglo-Argent., 21s. 9d.	5 East Lovell, £35½	50 Port Phillip, 17s. 3d.
20 Anglo-Brasilian, 9s. 3d.	100 Eccles, 1s. 3d. prem.	20 Pen'Alit, 28s. 9d.
20 Australian Uni., 49s. 3d.	5 East Bassett, £7½	20 Pacific, £3 18s. 3d.
25 Bronfloyd, £3 1s.	20 Frontino, 18s. 6d.	20 Pynllimmon, 40s.
25 Bwch Consols, £3 13s. 6	20 Frank Mills, £23½	20 So. Condurrow, 50s. 6d.
20 Bwadrain Consols.	5 Gt. Laxey, £18 13s.	50 Scottish Austr., 16s.
20 Chontales, 30s.	5 Great Vor, £10 7s. 9d.	5 St. John del Rey, £22½
25 Cefn Consols.	50 Gen. Brazil, 21s. 6d.	20 Sweetland Ck., 7s. 9d. prem.
20 Carn Camborne, 22s. 9	25 Gt. Retallack, 13s.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, £24½
25 Cefn Consols.	20 Great Rock, £3 8s. 9d.	5 Tankerville, £17½
20 Calbeck Fells, 28s. 9d.	50 Hammett, £21.	1 Van, £79½
1 Cardigan Bay, £6½	100 Harwood Cons., 4s. 9d.	20 Van Consols, £35s.
20 Caegnyon, 44s. 9d.	20 Kingston, 11s. 6d.	20 Wheal Agar, 51s. 6d.
1 Devon Cons., £105½	5 Marke Valley, £7½	25 W. Tankerville, 55s.
20 Drake Wells, 28s. 3d.	20 No. Crofty, £3 2s. 6d.	25 W. Stipstones, 10s. 6
25 Don Pedro, 48s.	50 No. Treskerby, 10s. 6d.	1 W. Chiverton, £25½
20 Excelsior, 4s. 9d.	25 Penrhyn, 49s. 3d.	
20 Eberhardt, £3 11s.	50 Prince of Wales, 16s.	

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

20 West Pant-y-Go, 45 Pynllimmon, 30 Bwch Consols, 70 West Tankerville, 20 Fobreen, 30 Princess of Wales, 60 Pen'Alit, 2 Minera, 60 East Bottle Hill, 20 Wheal Agar, 5 West Eagair-Lie, 30 Aberdaunt, 25 Wheal Grenville, 40 Calbeck Fells, 45 North Treskerby, 40 South Herodasfoot, 5 Tankerville, 10 Great Rock, 15 Assheton, 20 Pacific, 5 East Lovell, 10 North Levant, 5 Buller, 3 Spence Moor, 50 Prince of Wales, 5 West Chiverton, 100 West Jewell, 120 Port Phillip, 200 Anglo-Brasilian, 5 Van, 50 Van Consols, 50 Okel Tor.		
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Mr. Budge advises investors to secure an interest in Bwadrain Consols. He is to state that, he does not know another mine making equal returns, and is open to such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are being at anything like the price. Sampling for June, 30 tons of lead ore.

**TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE, AND OTHER WELSH LEAD MINES.**

EAST WHEEL LOVELL, AND OTHER CORNISH MINES.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, July 1, No. 589, price 6d, each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Tankerville.	Great Western.	West Caradon.
Great Rock.	East Darren.	East Seton.
East Wheel Lovell.	West Tankerville.	Minera.
North Wheel Crofty.	Van.	Lisburne.

With particulars of the Tin and Copper Trades, &c., &c.

**THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.**

Published every evening at 5 o'clock.

Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the Latest closing Prices of any Share-list published; showing the Rise and Fall in Railways, Banks, Foreign Stocks, Colonial Securities, American Securities, Foreign Railways; Telegraphic, Insurance, Steam-ship, and Miscellaneous Shares; Cornish and Welsh Mines, Foreign Gold Mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.**

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. W. H. CUEL, No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

Daily Price-list on application.

Established upwards of Twenty Years in Cornwall and London.

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**MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**

**MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

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**SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.**

CHIEF OFFICES: 52, REGENT STREET, W.

CITY OFFICES: 35, MARK LANE, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Banks, Insurance, Gas, and other Companies.

BUSINESS of every description in Mining Shares at net prices for cash or account.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS AND SOUTH CARDIGAN.—Shares in these mines should at once be secured.

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.

**MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Mr. MANSELL, having returned from visiting Cornwall, will, upon application, forward a list of Dividend and Progressive Mines suitable for present investment.

F. W. M. should be consulted before investing in the numerous Welsh mines lately introduced.

Daily Price List of British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).

References exchanged.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and abroad), Steam-ships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks, Bought or Sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.

Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly.

Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only through us.

We advise capitalists and investors to make immediate application for shares in the Terras Tin Company (Limited) and the Aberdaunt Lead Mining Company (Limited). The Terras, in Cornwall, will rise to as many pounds as they are now selling for shillings. The Aberdaunt and the Gelfron Mining Companies (Limited) are on the celebrated Van lode in the same district. Similar successful results are anticipated, and it is believed that these two mines will prove to be the next great prizes in Montgomeryshire.

Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention.

Prospectuses of the Terras and Gelfron may be had on application as above.

ENDEAN AND CO., 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.**

Bankers and Reference: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—

1 Dolcoath, £132½	30 South Darren, £1 10s. 6	25 West Tankerville, £2 16s. 3d.
5 East Caradon, £4½	10 South Frances, £35.	1 Wb. Seton, £123½
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £10½	10 South Cardigan Bay, £5 15s.	10 Wheal Agar, £2 12s. 6
3 Minera, £17½	10 Tankerville, £17 12s. 6	30 Wheal Crebor, 12s. 6d.
20 No. Crofty, £3 6s. 3d.	10 Tan-yr-Alit, £4½	20 Wb. Grenville, £2 7s. 6
5 Pacific, £3 13s. 9d.	4 Van, £80.	5 Wb. Kitty (St. Agnes), 20s.
15 Penhall.	35 Van Consols, £3½	2 Wheal Seton.
50 Pen'Alit, £14½	15 Wt. Caradon, £1 0s. 6d.	10 Wheal Uni., £2 17s. 6d.
2 Providence, £41½	2 Wt. Chiverton, £55½	
20 Rosewall Hill, £1 11s. 3	40 West Jewell, £2½	
25 So. Condurrow, £2 13s. 6		

OFFERS for the following are respectfully invited:—

20 Aberdaunt, £25 fully paid.	50 East Bottle Hill.	5 Llanarmon, £2, fully paid.
25 Bronfloyd, £2½, fully paid.	40 East Seton.	10 Llywernog, £2, fully paid.
5 Budnick Consols.	10 Gt. Rock, £4, fully pd.	10 Nanteco Consols.
10 Cardigan Bay Cons., £5, fully paid.	30 Hammett.	5 Mineral Bottom.
5 East Bassett.	100 Harwood Consols.	20 South Herodasfoot.
	100 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, £1, fully pd.	25 South Van.
		20 West Great Work.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

THE INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each month. Subscription, 5s. a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.

THE HANDY-BOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colonial, and Foreign; including an estimate of their comparative safety and profit. Bound in cloth, 10s. 6d.

BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with other investments; a description of the Mining Districts of the United Kingdom, and a detailed account of the Tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

WANTED, the FOLLOWING SHARES for cash:—

40 East Pool, £7 17s. 6d.	15 Herodasfoot, £41.	25 Great Laxey, £18 15s.
20 W. Chiverton, £25½	20 Tincroft, £35.	

Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.**

**MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

**LEAD MINING IN WALES.—The demand still continues for**

SHARES in approved WELSH LEAD MINES, and LARGE PROFITS are likely to be realised again this year.

The undersigned is prepared, upon application, to supply investors with names and full particulars of such as, from personal inspection, he can confidently recommend.

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**MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

**MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.**

Bankers: City Bank.

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**LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.**

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THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LISBURN, EAST DARREN, SOUTH DARREN, CEFN BRWYNO, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.

This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and brought up to the present date. Price 1s.

8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.**

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Tankerville, West Tankerville, East Seton, North Pool, Frank Mills, Bwch Consols, East Lovell, South Darren, and Calbeck Fells.

\* Fifth Edition of "How to Invest," &c., forwarded for seven stamps.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, AND MINE AGENT, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.**

Mr. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH shares, as this mine will become the most valuable property in the district; also of LIANEDLOES WHEAL VAN.

Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Llanidloes (Van) district," also on "The Science of Investments."

**MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALERS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, STOCKS, SHARES, &c.**

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**MR. J. H. COCK** begs to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that he has REMOVED from 74, Old Broad-street, to

2, CROWN COURT, TREADNEEDLE STREET (Ground Floor),

BUSINESS transacted in every description of stocks and shares, as usual, at close market prices.

**ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, F BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.**

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

**MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, MINING SHARE BROKERS.**

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

**MR. EDWARD GLEDHILL, MINING AGENT AND ENGINEER, CLAREMONT HILL, SHREWSBURY.**

Mines surveyed and reported upon. The management of mines conducted. The sale of mines, mining property, ores and minerals, &c., negotiated. Shares dealt in.

Assays and analyses undertaken.

**CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY, CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.**

THIS AGENCY NEGOTIATES the PURCHASE and SALE of MINES and MINING SHARES, either entirety at the risk of their clients, or the Agency will share the responsibility with their clients on terms to be known on application. Mines personally inspected for clients at a fee of 21s. per annum. Attention is particularly requested to the mines of this district.

WANTED—1000 shares in the HOLMBUSH and KELLY BRAY UNITED. Sellers state lowest price.

C. PENGILLY, Secretary pro tem.

**CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGGIN, ABERYSTWITTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.**

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

**MR. THOMAS THOMAS, ASSAYER, &c., COPPER ORE WHARFERS, SWANSEA.**

**MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.**

**FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED SHARES, or under, in a paying LEAD MINE, that is opening out well. The shares are offered at prices that will return good profits on present working operations, with very promising prospects of much larger dividends. A rare chance for mining investors; machinery very complete.**

To view, and for particulars, apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, White Swan-yard, Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or at Consett, Durham.

## THE HOWARD SAFETY BOILER.

Made entirely of WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, and other improvements, adapting it for MARINE, STATIONARY, and PORTABLE ENGINES.

THESE BOILERS ARE NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
One Firm in the North of England, who had a 50-horse power Boiler in 1868, has since purchased over twenty others.

Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.  
LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

AWARDED TWENTY GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.  
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, McADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

## BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili. It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



*The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.*—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,  
H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

*Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.*—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.  
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

*Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.*—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

WILLIAM HUNT.  
*Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.*—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.  
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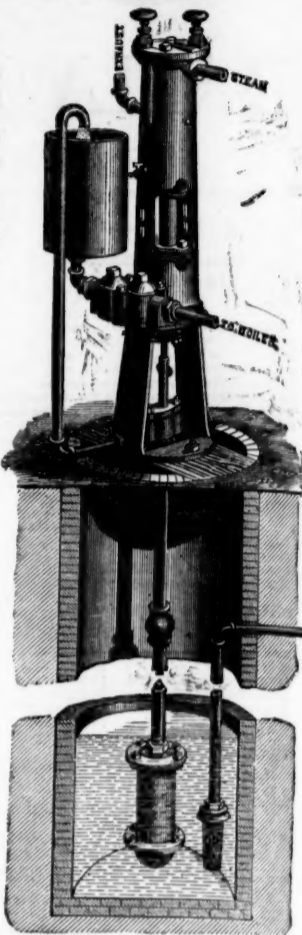
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EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED BY THEM HAS TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

The fortieth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN HOCKIN in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report and accounts were submitted. The report is a very comprehensive document, and enters fully into the management and working operations of the company. We subjoin a few particulars of general interest:—

The total expenditure incurred in sinking the two shafts, and on account of the new surface works in connection therewith, up to the end of April, was £17,068. The monthly produce of gold at Morro Velho and at the Farnam Paces estate, from March 23, 1869, to April 8, 1870, both days inclusive, shows a mean daily average produce of 330.9 ozs., or 38,146 ozs. troy, from Morro Velho, and 225.0 ozs., or 26,990 ozs. troy, from the Farnam Paces estate. The mean daily average for the year ending March 22, 1869, was 310.1 ozs., or 36,749 ozs. troy, from Morro Velho, and 48.8 ozs., or 5,856 ozs. troy, from the Farnam Paces estate.

The net profit on the working of the Morro Velho Mine for the year, taking the cost for 12 months, and the produce for 12 months and 17 days, was £707.0s. 8d., the interest for the year, was £89.13s. 5d.; total profit, £796.13s. 10d. The total amount of expenditure over receipts on the Farnam Paces estate for the year was £292.13s. 2d., leaving a net profit on both accounts of £977.0s. 8d. The total outlay on new shafts account during the year was £1,206.8s. 7d. The gold contents of the residuary or waste sand have been larger, after treatment both at Morro Velho and at the Farnam Paces, the extent of 138 ozs., or 102 grs. troy, per ton, by the table of assays and results, or 128 ozs., or 97 grs. troy, per ton, by the assay of the residuary sands, in 1869 than in 1868. The conditions under which the loss takes place, and the probable means of reducing it, have undergone some investigation during the past year. Some experimental machinery has been tried, though as yet without any favourable results. These experiments will be persevered with, and the directors hope that during the current year the knowledge obtained in the late investigations may be turned to profitable account.

The following table shows the quantity of mineral raised and stamped, the cost and produce, for the last three years:—

	Tons raised.	Tons stamped.	Cost.	Produce.
1869	51,861	54,102	£45,224	£48,931
1868	50,548	51,994	59,317	44,256
1867	98,908	68,886	116,607	165,555

These figures show that during 1869 the entire cost has been lower in proportion to the mineral produced and operated on than in any preceding year. Making allowance for the fact that the mineral quarried during previous years, but not treated during 1869 and 1868, a comparison of the entire cost of quarrying and treating each ton of mineral during the three years above named shows the following satisfactory results:—In 1869 the entire cost of procuring and treating each ton of mineral, including the cost of management and repairs of machinery and buildings of all kinds, both in the mine and on the surface, was 17s. 2d.; in 1868 it was 17s. 9d.; in 1867 it was 17s. 7d. The annual reports of the officers in charge of the several departments, with the superintendent's general remarks, will be produced sufficient to cover the working cost of the establishment, as at present maintained. In some places tried in the Bahu the quantity of mineral has not been equal to the estimate formed of it before commencing its removal. The largest body left, being adjacent to the pit-work, cannot with propriety be dealt with at the present time. But we may, and I hope will, get this good mineral hereafter. In the meantime we may have difficulties to encounter and surmount, and monthly losses to discontinue occasionally; but on the whole, year a decided effort will be made to avoid loss and carry on the establishment in such a way as to give vigorous effect to the plans for the re-opening of the mines, and preparing the works at surface in aid and anticipation of that much desired end. In the excavations of the old mines, great care is requisite and imperative in preparing plans and effecting the removal of mineral from the sides thereof. Hitherto we have been fortunate, and, perhaps, it might be added, successful. I see no reason at present to doubt that at least equally good results may be attained as those which have been obtained during the two past years, and, therefore, the same course shall be pursued, with the firm persuasion that the exertions thus made will be rewarded with success.

In regard to future prospects whilst the work of re-opening the mine is in hand, the directors cannot do better than quote the concluding paragraphs of the superintendent's remarks, appended hereto:—“It is most difficult to speak with any degree of confidence as to how far we shall be able to find mineral accessible within the limits of the establishment, and the superintendent's general remarks, as at present maintained. In some places tried in the Bahu the quantity of mineral has not been equal to the estimate formed of it before commencing its removal. The largest body left, being adjacent to the pit-work, cannot with propriety be dealt with at the present time. But we may, and I hope will, get this good mineral hereafter. In the meantime we may have difficulties to encounter and surmount, and monthly losses to discontinue occasionally; but on the whole, year a decided effort will be made to avoid loss and carry on the establishment in such a way as to give vigorous effect to the plans for the re-opening of the mines, and preparing the works at surface in aid and anticipation of that much desired end. In the excavations of the old mines, great care is requisite and imperative in preparing plans and effecting the removal of mineral from the sides thereof. Hitherto we have been fortunate, and, perhaps, it might be added, successful. I see no reason at present to doubt that at least equally good results may be attained as those which have been obtained during the two past years, and, therefore, the same course shall be pursued, with the firm persuasion that the exertions thus made will be rewarded with success.”

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY—BALANCE-SHEET, MAY 31, 1870.

Dr.—Cash at Barclay and Co.'s.....	£ 371 12 3
Ditto in office.....	10 12 3
Cash at Morro Velho.....	1,561 12 10
Sharp, Nicolson, and Co., of Rio de Janeiro .....	8,738 14 3
Advances in Brazil.....	1,577 1 0
Morro Velho Estate.....	99,892 5 9
Farnam Paces Estate.....	11,883 14 0
Farnam Paces Estate mining account.....	11,843 8 0
Reserved fund investments.....	37,566 18 11
The new shafts.....	14,656 16 11
Dividend account at Barclay and Co.'s.....	5 12 6
Accounts paid, not charged.....	2,751 12 10
Insurance on gold.....	30 1 5
Profits and loss.....	18,032 16 7 = £208,491 9 4
Cr.—Capital stock.....	£153,065 13 2
Reserved fund.....	37,566 18 11
Loans due, Barclay and Co.....	1,500 0 0
Bills payable.....	15,000 0 0
Ditto in Brazil.....	69 6 8
Amounts due to sundry persons in Brazil .....	1,092 16 8
Dividends unpaid.....	5 12 6
Proprietors of forfeited shares.....	256 6 7 = £208,491 9 4

The CHAIRMAN said—In reviewing the operations of the year just closed, I have the satisfaction of informing you that up to the date of the last advice the important work of sinking the shafts, by means of which we look forward to resume our former profitable extraction of the great lode of Morro Velho, has gone on steadily, and without any casualty causing interruption. As mentioned in the report, the progress has not been so rapid as we could have wished, but the impediment to rapid progress—imperfect hauling power—has now been removed, and with the present effective means of clearing the shafts of water and stone, we look forward confidently to an improved rate of sinking. The rock passed through during the whole of the last six months has been firm, hard, clay-slate, with occasional layers and veins of tough quartzose rock, much more difficult to pass through than the slate rock. The directors, impressed with the importance of having this work executed with the utmost possible dispatch, authorised contracts to be made for sinking, which would give the men employed on the work increased wages in proportion to the work done—a premium, in fact, for rapid sinking. This had the desired effect, both captains and men having worked with the utmost zeal and energy. The powerful blasting-powder dynamite has been tried in the shafts and elsewhere, and has been pronounced most effective, breaking the rock with ease where gunpowder failed to produce any effect. We, therefore, hope that it will now be taken into general use in the shafts, as a further supply has been requested. This will be supplied with as little delay as is practicable under the existing Government regulations, which are the only obstacle to its being shipped, there being no difficulty in finding ships to take it, or in insuring it when shipped. The surface works necessary for the new system of working the mines are, I am happy to say, in a state of forwardness in advance of the shafts. I now pass from the consideration of this special work to the general work of the mines during the year. The daily average produce of gold from the Morro Velho Mines during the year has been larger than during 1868, though the stopping space during the latter months of the financial year was very limited. A large quantity of stone has, notwithstanding, been quarried, and the average yield has been larger. The cost has also been reduced below what it was possible to reduce it in 1868, immediately after the fire. The results of the year's operations, therefore, contrast favourably with the results of 1868, as they show a profit of £977, against a loss of £9,311. Last year; and, but for the unprofitable nature of the operations on the Farnam Paces estate, which unfortunately leaves a loss of £292, the contrast would have been more pleasing. Still it must not be concealed that the supply of anything like good ore is so limited that it is a work of some difficulty to obtain sufficient produce for the month of May, and the expense of obtaining it, though every effort is made to do so. During the months of February, March, and April, as I have already said, the produce was not equal to the cost, but we are promised a better result for May, with some prospect of its continuing, in which case we hope to be able to recover the loss incurred during these months. Every effort is being made to accomplish this object, and to obtain an increased supply of mineral. It may be interesting to you to know the cause of the falling off of the produce, which I have just referred to, and whence the ore is now derived that supplies the stamping-mill. The cause of the falling off was the exhaustion of the supply near No. 3 still in the Bahu Mine. The increased supply in May, which so far appears to make up for it, comes from near No. 1 still in the same mine. It is at present uncertain what quantity may be procurable from thence. By the advice received yesterday we learn that stopping is being extended to other points of trial on the sides in the upper part of the Bahu Mine, but in any event we hope shortly to increase the supply from the Gamba Mine, and also, gradually as we open out more space, from the East Cachoeira, which is the best ore accessible in any of the mines at present. This is all the information I am able to afford the meeting in regard to the produce we expect to obtain during the current year. We hope it may enable us to meet the cost as at present established, and which has been kept at a very close average rate of about 40-50 per month during the year. If this cannot be accomplished we must further reduce the cost, though it would be much more desirable to keep the existing establishment intact. One circumstance may operate against us as regards cost: as the exchange rises our cost increases proportionately—about 1 per cent. for every 14 increase in exchange. The best proof of the earnestness with which your superintendent, officers, and men have laboured, and of the energy and economy with which the work has been carried on during the present crisis, is to be found in the fact that the mineral has been raised and treated during the year at a cost of 17s. 2d. per ton. When the laborious nature of the work of quarrying and treating this hard mineral is considered, this low rate—the lowest on record except in the earliest days of the

company, when the mines were shallow, and labour at one-half its present rate—reflects the greatest credit on your staff of officers and men. One important consideration at this particular time is the loss of gold in treatment. Taking even the lowest of the two modes of ascertaining it—1-10th ozs., or 2½ dwts. per ton, and converting it into money, it would amount to 23,000l. on the quantity of stone stamped last year. One-half, or even one-quarter, of this sum would be a most acceptable addition to our present receipts. Close attention to this subject has been repeatedly urged on the reduction office during the past year. Some progress has been made, the directors think, in acquiring a knowledge of the cause of the loss, and they hope during the current year a real improvement may be effected, and a larger proportion of the gold now running to waste be recovered. It is an operative, however, requiring the greatest attention and care, which the meeting may judge of when I state that all the gold particles contained in the ore are of most minute dimensions, and that a portion of what escapes is so fine that it floats in the water as it passes off the tables. The directors' attention is still closely directed to machines for rock-boring. An American machine has recently been exhibited in London, having great boring power, and other machines are actually at work in different parts of the country, so that it is probable a short time will suffice for forming an opinion as to which will be likely to be most suitable for Morro Velho. The Farnam Paces Works are all under suspension until the deep adit has been driven up. In finance we are much in the same position as at this time last year, except that, owing to the low produce for the last three months, the liabilities in drafts running, &c., are 2500l. more than last year, and the reserve fund has been reduced to the extent of the new shafts expenditure. I have touched on the most important points of the report, and I have not time to give a full statement of the year's proceedings, present position, and future prospects of the company as far as it is possible to do so.

Mr. LEVANCY suggested that in future the item of general expenses should be divided under its respective heads.—The CHAIRMAN said the accounts had been prepared in their present form for the last 40 years, and, as far as he was concerned, he saw no reason why it should now be altered.

A SHAREHOLDER asked how long it was thought it would be before the shafts were sunk to the required depth?—The CHAIRMAN said that it was quite impossible to reply to that question with any degree of accuracy, but the depth should be reached in about two and a-half years from the present time.

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH (an auditor) considered the most encouraging feature for the present was the probability that some important ground would be set free in Cachoeira, and that the supply of ore from accidental sources would meet the expenditure, and probably leave a small margin of profit.

The CHAIRMAN said he was glad that the next six months would be their most trying period. A SHAREHOLDER asked if there was any means of facilitating the progress of the shafts?—The CHAIRMAN said he believed the work was being proceeded with as rapidly as it could be in any country in the world. The native borers were much more skillful than English borers, and for this reason, that they commenced when boys, and acquired a skill which could not be surpassed anywhere. They were in solid ground, but he believed they would sink about 4 fathoms per month.

The motion adopting the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

Mr. Illingworth was re-elected director, and Mr. Spencer Herapath was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. LEVANCY said that personally he felt much indebted to their Chairman for having afforded such a detailed and satisfactory statement of the position and prospects of their property. They all knew perfectly well that all the responsibility of the company really rested upon him, although supported by the respectable and honourable gentleman who had just been re-elected. The shareholders at large should express their thanks to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had filled the chair, and for the elaborate way he had explained the various details of the company. He begged to move that the best thanks be passed to their able Chairman. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DAVIS had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for this renewed mark of confidence. The work in which they were engaged was a labour of love, being each interested in the success of the company. His great anxiety was to declare a dividend, which he thought would be done earlier than some calculated. (Hear.) The meeting then separated.

## EL CHICO SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Coleman-street-buildings, on Thursday, Mr. W. C. VENNING in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that the El Torno shaft having first been drained by the deep adit, the debris at the bottom had been cleared out, and although a confident expectation had been entertained that levels would have been discovered in connection with it leading into the very extensive workings of the former proprietors, no level of the kind has yet been found, and the attention of the manager was then drawn to the Dolores shaft eastward, which, together with the San Juan adit, have been cleared and repaired to a considerable extent. Researches in this direction having been continued, according to the manager's report, dated April 26 last, some interesting results have been obtained. On the west side of the Dolores shaft, having a north and south direction, a portion of which had been left standing by the former workers, and contained, on assaying, 320 ozs. of silver to the ton. These workings are said to be full of water, and it is opinion of the manager that the abundance of water in this place must have caused the operations to have been discontinued, but, as the directors are advised, there will be little difficulty in cutting down this water, and driving operations are, therefore, being carried on at all speeds, notwithstanding the very limited means at the disposal of the directors. The great difficulty which presents itself to the directors is the exhaustion of the means of the company, and the want of interest in the adventure manifested by the shareholders. The past expenditure of the company has brought the undertaking to the point that the directors may receive by any mail intelligence of the discovery of those large deposits of silver upon which the former adventurers worked, and which it was the original object of the company to find. In the hope that such discoveries are yet before them, the directors have carried on the works by means supplied chiefly by themselves, with little or no assistance from the general body of shareholders. Notwithstanding this discouragement, they purpose still to follow this course; and in furtherance of their object, their London manager, Mr. Darlington, on April 30, instructed Capt. Joseph Grose, jun., of the San Pedro del Monte Mines, to inspect and report (inter alia) upon the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said the board were still endeavouring by the means at command, which were really almost exclusively supplied by the directors themselves, to prevent the concern being closed. They were led to suppose from time to time by their manager that some of the rich ores would be found similar to those represented to have been discovered by the ancient people. By the letter received this morning the manager is now ascertaining his resources, and the prospects appeared encouraging. The directors could not do more than they were doing. They supplied their own money to carry on the operations, while the shareholders did not come forward to assist them. Taking all circumstances into consideration, it was really a point to be considered whether the concern should be continued or not. It was much to be regretted that their hacienda was not being supplied with ore until their own mine was in a position to do so. Owing, he supposed, to political considerations, the rate of the silver had greatly fallen off. From 1867 the supply to their hacienda had gradually fallen off, which he need hardly say was a very great disappointment. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. PARKER PITTS seconded the proposition.

Mr. INCHBALD enquired if they had anybody to superintend the reduction of the ores?—Mr. RULE did not think it would be advisable to keep a person for that purpose, because of the expense. There would be no difficulty in finding such a person when the time should be required. He believed the directors intended to tend to prevent the working of several mines in the neighbourhood, and that, consequently, there had not been the same produce. It appeared, however, that the country was now tranquil.

The motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put, and carried unanimously. The retiring auditors were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

## SAO VICENTE MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, Mr. HENRY HAXMEN in the chair.

Mr. F. W. SMITH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and statement of accounts were submitted.

During the year considerable progress has been made at the Capanna Mountain (Jacutinga formation) in driving to intersect the beds of Jacutinga and the bed of the Morro Velho. The cross-cut has been driven, and a shaft sunk from the top of the mountain. At this point the works have been temporarily suspended on account of water. Cross-cut No. 3 will, however, when further advanced, drain this section, and the directors would call the attention of the proprietors to the extraordinary circumstance of finding water at this elevation. A very thick bed of canga appears to enclose the whole of this formation, and, as the workings are in dry ground at the various cross-cuts, the inference is that the canga has prevented the outlet of the water, which is thus held in the top of the mountain in a sort of basin or reservoir. If this supposition be correct, it will effectually account for no traces of gold having been found during the progress of the levels, as the canga would prevent the gravitation of the water through the various beds of Jacutinga, and any gold contained therein would remain as originally deposited, instead of being disseminated during subsequent ages by the action of the water over the whole formation. Should, therefore, the Jacutinga be found auriferous, there is every reason to believe that it will be very rich, the gold remaining intact, instead of being widely scattered. Acting upon Capt. Treloar's oft-repeated advice, that no company should be solely dependent upon one mine, the directors authorised that gentleman to make a careful examination of another property. This has been done, and the directors are in possession of a most favourable report from Capt. Treloar on the mine in question, further particulars of which it would be undesirable to enter into at present. It is a well-known fact that in auriferous Jacutinga a valuable discovery may be made at any moment, and the directors trust that at no very distant date, when the levels are further advanced, the beds intersected, and explorations on them commenced, they may be able to announce to shareholders the discovery of the gold-bearing lines, which Capt. Treloar is of opinion may be found in the large extent of ground available for exploration.

The CHAIRMAN said that the report and accounts went so fully into the position of the company, that it was unnecessary for him to detain them long, but he would call attention to the fact of water being found at the top of the mountain, which accounted for no gold being found in the bed of the mountain or Jacutinga. He should say that up to the present time they had not got into the Jacutinga itself, but they would do so in the course of a few weeks, and they would then be in a

better position. His own opinion was unchanged, for he could not help thinking, from previous reports, that gold will be found in the Jacutinga, and the end of the year successful; but looking to the fact that Capt. Treloar had always said that two mines were desirable for every company, they, therefore, proposed to purchase another property, and he believed that when this was acquired the company would be in a first-class position, and second to none in Brazil. He concluded by formally moving the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.—Mr. CROFT thought the preliminary expenses and expenditure in London were very high, considering the extent of their property, as these amounted to 34,000l., while in Brazil they had expended but 3300l.

The CHAIRMAN explained that Mr. Croft was in error. The preliminary expenses—30387.12.9d.—were charged in the previous year's accounts, and stood the same in the accounts now presented. The reason the item appeared in connection with current expenditure was that they had opened no revenue account, simply because hitherto they had had no revenue. Expenditure, of course, must be incurred in connection with the company, whether they were earning profits or not. If the shareholders considered the current expenditure too large, that was a matter which they could deal with, but he would observe that as the directors held one-fourth of the capital, one-fourth of the expenditure fell upon themselves, so that they were not likely to make unnecessary outlay.

The report was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. J. Waddell and Co. were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said the next resolution was with regard to the issue of new capital. The issue had already been authorised, but it was now proposed to offer it as preference stock, instead of ordinary. There were one or two shareholders who preferred to call up the remaining 12s. per share upon the present capital, but as a plan was suggested by the directors when the shares were altered from 5l. to 10l. each, that the calls should not exceed 2s. per 12. share, at intervals of three months, it would take them fifteen months to raise the capital they required; it was, therefore, thought preferable to issue the new shares. With regard to the property they proposed to purchase, Capt. Treloar described it as an eligible mining property, possessing all the elements of success that could be expected of it. He concluded by moving a resolution authorising the directors, in lieu of the share already authorised, to increase the capital of the company to the sum of 100,000l., by the creation of 50,000 new shares of the nominal value of 10l. each, such shares to be preference shares, and to be entitled to a preferential dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; such preference to be continuous, and the dividends to be due, whether earned or not, in any current year; and such shares to be exchangeable into ordinary shares at the option of the holders.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Chairman having, in acknowledging the thanks voted to him, expressed the hope that after the purchase of the new property they would be able to show a success. The meeting then separated.

## CAPEL BANHAGLOG (OR EAST MID-WALES) LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. G. R. BOSS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the manager (Capt. John Kitto) stated that during the past year the progress made in opening out the mine has been good and that the prospects of success have continued steadily to improve, and that at the present time they are superior to the majority of young mines at the same stage of development. The adit level has been driven west into the hill about 113 fathoms, and for the whole distance the lode has been strong and well defined, and presents an unusually favourable appearance, being on an average from 5 to 6 feet wide, and in several places it has yielded excellent stones of lead ore; the driving of this level should by all means be continued for the purpose of draining the surface water, and for ventilating the deeper workings of the mine, which has been sunk to the 12, divided, cased, and otherwise properly secured for drawing, &c.; a good "ledge" has been cut at the 12, all preparatory works necessary for resuming the sinking for a deeper level have been already completed, and the sinking may at any moment be resumed; and this he strongly urged the necessity of, as it is from a greater depth than yet attained that they have to look for regular and continuous courses of ore. The 12 has been driven east from the shaft 13½ fathoms, and west about 17 fathoms. The lode continues about the same size in the adit level, but its general character has decidedly improved. In some places, particularly east of the shaft, they have had some capital stones of ore, quite sufficient to justify the sinking of the mine for deeper levels, and developing the same to the fullest extent, and this he feels perfectly assured will be done to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested in the concern, for he has never in all his experience seen a more promising lode at the same depth, or one likely to become more permanently productive and profitable. The machinery is in perfect order, and quite equal to the requirements of the mine, and the prospects at present depth are all that can reasonably be desired.

The CHAIRMAN said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the shareholders upon the present occasion, because it afforded him an opportunity of congratulating them upon the improving condition and prospects of their property. If Capel Banhaglog were what is known as a "market mine" its merits would be bruited about far and near, but being worked more as a private investment than as a speculative enterprise, with its shares subjected to all sorts of incomprehensible fluctuations, they were content—and in saying this he believed he was only echoing the sentiments of the general body of shareholders—to await the result of the development of their mine, feeling assured that therein they possessed a treasure of wealth requiring time and patience only to unfold. (Hear, hear.) The shareholders were informed in the circular convening this meeting that the directors would submit at the meeting some important and satisfactory information which they could not embody in their report. One item of information—and by no means the least important—was that their mine had been inspected by Capt. Walter Eddy, who was admitted on all hands to be a most reliable authority, although what was significantly termed "a damper"—in other words, an authority whose reports would almost invariably suit the "bears." It was necessary that shareholders should be apprised of these facts, otherwise they would probably be unable to attach that great importance to the report which it undoubtedly merited. He might also mention that Capt. Walter Eddy, with Capt. Waters, were the engineers specially engaged by the Van Mining Company, and upon the publication of their report the shares in the Van Mine rapidly advanced from 50l. to 80l. per share. He merely referred to this in evidence of what he had previously stated as to the value which the mining public attach to the opinion of Capt. Walter Eddy. Of course, he (the Chairman) was not about to draw any comparison between Capel Banhaglog, a progressive and Van, a dividend-paying property; nor could he be so sanguine as to indulge in the hope that Capel Banhaglog would at any stage of its development unfold such an extraordinary amount of wealth as its neighbour, Van; but when an authority like Captain Walter Eddy, who knows the district and its mineralogical characteristics so thoroughly, avers—"That even the Van Mine was very little, if any, richer at the same depth, and it yielded nothing above the top adit, which is 16 fathoms from grass." When, he repeated, Captain Eddy, with his characteristic caution, thus wrote the statement among them could not but feel that a judiciously managed mine of Capel would at least result in the opening out of a really profitable mine, even though it were not equal to Van. (Hear, hear.) It was true that Capel had not, like Van, returned in the short space of 15 months lead to the value of nearly 50,000l., still to possess a property in such a district, with prospects admittedly equal to those at Van when that mine had not been sunk to a greater depth than now at Capel, was a sufficient warranty, irrespective of any of the other favourable considerations which had marked its development, to justify any miner to look forward with confidence to the realisation of high and reliable results. Many "practicals" had recently visited the property, and after examining its ore-bearing strata and surrounding "country," had expressed the most sanguine expectations as to its great mineral wealth in depth. Among others was a leading member of the Mining Market, whose proclivities certainly did not tend in the direction of undue inflation as to the value of mines. That gentleman had, singular to say, expressed a most sanguine opinion as to the future of this mine. He did not wish to make any invidious comparisons, but he could not help thinking that if the public would but enquire into the merits and prospects of Capel, and compare them with others that were selling in the market at large premiums, the comparison would turn greatly in favour of Capel, from whatever point of view the comparison might be made. Before proceeding to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, he would ask the secretary to read the report of Capt. Eddy, to which he had referred.

The SECRETARY then read the report, as follows:—

June 23.—I inspected this mine on the 21st instant, in company with the manager and underground agent. The set is an extensive one, being nearly a mile long on the course of the lode; it adjoins Mid-Wales to the east, is on the same lode with it, and in the same group of rocks, so that the geological conditions of the two mines are much the same. The trials hitherto made here, though planned and carried out in the best manner for ultimately proving the mine, are, comparatively, of very limited extent, far short of what is required, and what, in my opinion, the promising appearance of the lode and strata deserves. An adit level has been driven on the lode into the side of the mountain, about 113 fathoms in length; but the greatest cover this level gained is not more than 20 fms. from the surface. A shaft has been sunk, which is 6 fms. to the adit, and it has been carried 12 fms. below, so that the deepest point where the lode has been proved in the mine is not more than 20 fms. from the surface. The 12, below the adit, has been driven about 13 fms. to the east of the shaft, and about 17 fms. to the west. The lode averages from 6 to 7 ft. wide, with well-defined, smooth walls; with more quartz and lime-spar in it than is to be found in any other lode of its size in the district; and, at several points, with nice lead ore and black jack—enough of both to tempt anyone to more extended trials, but not in paying quantities. The lode in the end of the adit level is now poor, and the driving has been suspended there. In the end of the 12, east of the shaft, the lode is its full size, with a large quantity of spar in it, and good stones of ore and jack, and it possesses, in my judgment, all the conditions favourable to the production of ore in depth. In the 12, west of the shaft, the lode has evidently been disturbed by a small cross-course a few yards west of the present end; and it strikes me that a part of the lode is gone off on the south side, where it would be advisable to have a few holes put in to prove it. The lode in the end, or the part of it that has been driven upon, is promising, but poor for ore. From what I have said it may be gathered that there is no point in the mine which is rich enough to pay for working, and it would be an exceptional case for the enterprise were it otherwise. The Van Mine was very little, if any, richer at the same depth, and it yielded nothing above the top adit, which is 15 fms. from grass. The lode is a good-sized one, preserving a regularity in its course and width, very highly mineralised, and with well-defined walls. The stratum is getting strong and flaggy in the bottom levels, and not disturbed with shale. In the uncertainty attending mining operations, it is impossible to speak surely as to what ore may be below what has been seen; but, so far as this mine has been proved,

it holds out most encouraging prospects of proving rich in depth. I would recommend the company to sink the shaft 20 or 30 fathoms deeper, and as there is little water, and the ground is pretty easy, it may be done for 12l. to 14l. per fathom. Some of the other ends might be suspended to ease the cost while the shaft is being sunk. There is plenty of machinery on the ground to take the shaft much deeper than I have named, and it will, in my opinion, be true economy to begin upon this work at once.—WALTER EDDY, Mineral Surveyor.

Mr. HALL said it was a very satisfactory report, because it did not say more than the present position of the mine warranted, while it referred to its prospects as being of an encouraging character.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that they regarded Van as the standard from which to judge of the leading characteristics of other mines in the neighbourhood. In Van it had been found that the lode in each level had improved in value, being in the bottom level—the 45—worth 12 tons per fathom. The same leading feature had presented itself in Mid-Wales, and would, no doubt, do so in East Mid-Wales, the lode in that mine being a continuation of the Mid-Wales lode. Apart from this consideration, there was every reason to conclude that the same laws which governed the deposit of mineral in Van would be found in the neighbouring mines, and the more particularly in those mines whose lodes and containing strata were identical with those at Van. He next came to the balance-sheet, which indicated the financial position of the company. It had been deemed prudent to write off a percentage yearly on account of depreciation, &c., the effect of which would be that at the expiration of the 21 years' lease impersonal indebtedness would be effaced, so that when they did begin to make returns they would be in a first-class position. He wished, however, to remind shareholders that there was a considerable number of unallotted shares, which certainly should be subscribed for, if the shareholders desired to give the mine fair play. He confessed he should like to see the whole of them applied for at once by the shareholders, because certainly those who had provided the means of bringing the mine into its present favourable position should alone participate in the accruing benefits. He should certainly like to see 1000 of these shares subscribed for, as that would place the mine in a very comfortable financial position. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Capt. KULBACH seconded the proposition.

Capt. JOHN KITTO, in reply to questions, stated that he was more than satisfied with the results already realised—so far they had exceeded his expectations. The character of the lead ground from being beginning to end was very favourable and congenial for lead. He had never seen a lode more regular, or with better defined walls. So strongly developed was every favourable element that any miner would feel justified in expressing a positive opinion that in depth the mine would prove highly productive—it was superior to anything seen in the district at a corresponding depth. The position and character of the lode warranted the expectation—and he had not the slightest hesitation in saying upon development Capel Bannaglog would prove to be one of the best paying mines in the district.

Mr. HALL enquired to what depth it was proposed to sink in the first instance? Capt. KITTO said it would be necessary to sink 20 or 30 fathoms before levels were commenced. If bunches of ore were found they could be followed upwards, but the character of the district so far as developed showed that depth must be attained before ore in paying quantities was obtainable.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.  
Mr. Job Taylor, Capt. Kulbach, and Major Boyle were re-elected directors.  
A resolution was unanimously passed that the unallotted shares should be offered *pro rata* in the first instance to the existing shareholders.  
A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his satisfactory and lucid statement of the position and prospects of the mine.  
The meeting then separated.

#### GREAT WESTERN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Tuesday.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last were confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, made up to the end of April, showing a balance of assets over liabilities of 1205l. 8s. 1d. The cash balance amounted to 601l. 15s. 8d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—  
June 27.—Fisher's Lode: Mitchell's engine-shaft has been sunk during the past three months 3 fms. 3 ft., and is now down to the 30 fm. level below adit; shaft chased and divided to this depth, and a cross-cut driving in this level towards Fisher's lode, which we expect to cut in about three weeks from this time; there is also another party of men employed cutting a pit in this (the 30 fm.) level. In the 20 fm. level, west of Mitchell's shaft, we have put in a dam, fixed 30 fms. of launders from the same, and just commenced to sink a winze; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fathom; this ground will be taken away at a large profit so soon as there is a communication made to the level below. The winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. level has been sunk 14 fms., and is now down to water, but will be communicated to the 30 fm. level in a few days; and when done we shall commence to drive a 20 fm. level from this winze on the junction of two lodes, where we expect to open on a profitable lode; at the point passed through the lode is worth 5l. per fathom. Most likely we shall have an improvement as we drive west, and also pass through the lode towards the flat-roof east. The shaft intended for a flat-roof shaft has been put through the ancient workings from the 20 fm. level below adit to within 2 fms. of surface; when this shaft is properly timbered it will enable us to sink on a lode 5 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm., and in the centre of one of our rich bunches of tin.—Middle Lode: The 30 fm. level is driven south of Curtis's shaft 10 fms., and passed through Fisher's lode; from the appearance of the underlie of the south lode gone through in the winze below the 30 fm. level, we shall cut it in about 6 ft. more driving; when cut we shall immediately drive on its course towards the flat-roof shaft. This level has been driven west of Curtis's shaft 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., through a profitable lode, but is suspended until we improve the ventilation, which will be done by communicating the winze sunk from the 10 fm. level. The 30 fm. level has also been driven east of Curtis's shaft 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., through a lode worth 10l. per fathom. In the bottom of the 20 fm. level, west of the shaft, we have sunk a winze 3 fms. 8 ft., through a lode worth 8l. per fathom; this ground will be taken away at a profit when there is a communication made to the level below.—South Lode: Willis's winze-shaft has been sunk 8 fms. 3 ft., and is now down 10 fms. below the deep adit, and the level driven west on the course of the lode 5 fms.; the lode in the present end is worth 2l. per fathom. The adit level has been extended west of this shaft 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., the greatest part of which is profitable ground. The lode in the end is small and unproductive; we are, therefore, cross-cutting north, as there are several branches of ore gone on in that direction. In the bottom of this level we have sunk a winze 8 fms. 1 ft., which has passed through profitable ground. In consequence of the department there are employed as follows:—Four men at 4s. 6d. in it, four men at 4s., eleven men at 12s., four men at 13s. 4d., four men at 14s., and forty men at 15s. in it, at a standard of 60l. per ton for tin, the tributers paying all expenses. There are employed in and on the mines 245 persons. With regard to the prospects during the next three months, we expect the returns of tin will meet the cost. In conclusion, we would remark that during the ensuing quarter we intend to fix an additional 10 heads to the stamps, and hope to open up additional ground to supply them; we shall, therefore, require a small steam-whim, which would greatly facilitate the drawing of stuff from underground, and likewise save expense in horse labour.—EDWARD ROGERS, EDMUND ROGERS.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in moving that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed. He thought it must be highly satisfactory to the shareholders to find that the company was in such an excellent financial position. He would remind them that the object for which the company was started was yet unattained—the cutting of the lode at the 40 fm. level under adit, or 80 fms. from surface. Since the formation of the present company a new engine had been erected, and a shaft sunk from surface to a depth of 60 fms., so that there were still some 20 fms. to sink to get under the ore ground profitable ground. The company knew that at the 40 fm. level they had passed over a very long run of tin ground, and the engine now erected would enable them to explore the whole of that ground to a considerable depth, and open up a really valuable tin mine. (Hear, hear.) Having been identified with this undertaking from its commencement, he need hardly say that it was exceedingly gratifying to him to find that not only every promise made by the committee and manager had been fully verified, but that results had been achieved far beyond what had been indicated in the time that had elapsed since the present company resumed the development of the property. Every item of expenditure had been charged up, and what was of equal importance disbursed. (Hear, hear.) He thought it could not fail to be exceedingly encouraging to all associated with the company to find that, although the primary object for which the company was formed was yet unattained, the expenses were met by returns, and an actual profit realised upon the three months' operations of 475l. As to the next three months, the manager expected to meet the costs, including the expense in connecting with the erection of sixteen additional heads of stamps, an outlay properly chargeable to capital, being an important and permanent addition to the plant, whereby the productive capabilities of the mine will be substantially augmented, and the profits proportionally increased. By the erection of the proposed steam-whim a large amount of labour would be saved, therefore, in that respect, it would be an economic addition to their plant, and it would also increase the hauling power, so that in all respects it was desirable it should be erected without delay. Before concluding, he wished to direct attention to the fact that although the lodes in these mines were valued at 30l., 20l., and even as low as 2l. per fathom, yet he believed he was correct in saying that even the lode worth only 2l. per fathom would be worked at a profit, owing to the exceedingly easy character of the ground. Obviously, therefore, the lodes which were worth 20l. and 30l. per fathom would open up very valuable reserves, of which the shareholders would reap the benefit in due time. It was but a meed of justice to state that the whole of their manager's estimates and promises had been most abundantly verified. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.

Mr. MARTINEAU fully endorsed the statement of the Chairman as to the verification of all statements made by their estimable manager. In truth, his promises were more than realised, because at the last meeting their manager told them that the returns would meet the costs of the then ensuing quarter, whereas results showed a satisfactory profit.

Mr. PETER WATSON regarded the progress that had been made as most satisfactory, the more particularly when it was remembered that many drawbacks had militated against them. Their monthly sales began with 4 tons, and had already exceeded 14 tons, nearly 43 tons having been sold in the last three months, realising 3400l.

Capt. ROGERS, in reply to questions, stated that he calculated in about three months they would be able to make regular monthly profits, as it would take that time to get the mine in a proper state of working.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the next general meeting should be held on the mine.—The CHAIRMAN said the committee would take the suggestion into consideration.

The accounts were passed and allowed.

Upon the proposition of Mr. MARTINEAU, seconded by Mr. QUILTER, a RES.

nimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for the lucid and satisfactory statement he had made as to the position and prospects of the undertaking. The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for the vote just passed. He could only say in reply that while watching over the interests of the enterprise he was watching over his own, being a considerable shareholder. At previous workings results had proved that the mine was highly productive, the one thing required being the proper machinery by which to return the mineral. That was now provided, and, therefore, it was but fair to assume that the Great Western Mining Company was about to enter upon a long career of prosperity, which he hoped would be progressive and permanent. (Hear, hear.) The meeting then separated.

#### BRYNSTWITH LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday.—Mr. G. R. ROSS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the directors congratulated the shareholders upon the possession of a mine which is fully bearing out all that its original projectors said of it. Of so extensive a character are the levels and points of interest in the mine that it is impossible even to enumerate them in a report, unless accompanied by an elaborate plan. Full detailed information will be afforded at the meeting, and a description of the property will be found in the reports of the manager, Capt. J. Kitto, and Capt. Northey, of Bwlch Consols Mine. Some startling discoveries of ore were made in the early stages of the company, but they proved to be "bunches" only, had they continued productive, one or two of them alone would have sufficed to place the property foremost in the list of dividend-paying mines. As it is, the directors are quite satisfied with the discoveries that have been already laid open, and they believe that they will prove to be of a much more substantial character than those alluded to above. A very satisfactory parcel of ore is now being dressed; it will be ready for market in a short time, and the directors believe it will be the commencement of regular sales. So extensive is the property that the directors think one-half of it might be most advantageously worked by another company, and they will be prepared, at an early date, to submit a proposition upon the matter. The managing director having recently visited the mine, advises the board that his high opinion of the mine is stronger than ever, and that he firmly believes it to be a most valuable property, requiring only a sufficient outlay to place it in a position equal to any of the best lead mines of Cardiganshire.

The report of Capt. Robert Northey (of Bwlch Consols) concluded by stating that the mine is situated in one of the best districts in Cardiganshire, that the strata are identical with all the best mines of the county, and he believes that if this property is worked with proper spirit and economy it will well repay capitalists for their outlay. Capts. Kitto and Tregonning accompanied him all through the mine, and gave him every facility and information in their power.

The report of the manager (Capt. John Kitto) stated that the prospects of the mine have continued steadily and satisfactorily to improve since he first became connected therewith, and the more he saw of it the more fully he is convinced that the company possesses a most valuable property, requiring only a comparatively short time to develop it, and bring it into a permanently productive and profitable state. It must be remembered, however, that the old company completely exhausted all their reserves of ore, therefore, the present proprietors have nothing to expect from the old workings, as there is scarcely an inch of ore ground left standing, but must make new discoveries for themselves, and their operations and greatest energies should be directed to the opening out of new ground with all possible dispatch. After detailing the various points of operation, Capt. Kitto states that the widening of the cross-cut towards Rens David's level is all but finished, and the tramroad will soon be laid down and completed, when greater facilities will be possessed for developing this important part of the property, and the raisings of ore will be very considerably increased. In conclusion, he states that the prospects of the mine are improving in proportion to the new ground being opened out, and from past experience he is fully persuaded that a more spirited and extensive development is all that is required to secure a lasting and profitable mine.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reports entered so fully into all the details connected with the mine, that it was unnecessary for him to make any lengthened statement as to its position and prospects, and the more especially as the manager, Capt. Kitto, was present to afford any additional information shareholders might desire. The directors owed the shareholders an apology for having been so long in submitting the report and balance-sheet for the first year; but it arose from the board having under its consideration a proposal which, if carried out, would prove a material benefit to the shareholders. The matter was referred to in the report, but as the negotiations

were yet pending, it would be to the interest of all concerned if it were allowed to be completed before he entered further into details. The whole scheme would, of course, require the sanction of shareholders at a special meeting, and which, he submitted, would be the most opportune time to fully discuss every detail, but if entered into at the present time the negotiations would of necessity be prejudiced. As stated in the report, the mine was not only valuable, but it was also very extensive, and he trusted before many weeks had passed to be able to submit a proposal that would recommend itself to the shareholders as one that would assuredly prove to their material interest. (Hear.) As to the balance-sheet, it had been seen on the debit side that there were still some unallotted shares, and it was considered by some members present that they should be taken up by the shareholders at par; if, therefore, the meeting deemed it advisable that they should be so issued, the directors would offer them forthwith. With respect to the amount of calls in arrears, he informed the meeting that the greater portion was due from one shareholder; the matter, however, was in the hands of the solicitor, and those present might rest perfectly satisfied that it would not continue in its present condition, although no step would be taken that did not appear in the judgment of the directors conducive to the interests of the company. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. MACDOUGALL seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions, stated that the previous owners of the mine realised enormous profits.

Dr. COMYN asked if it was the intention of the board to allot the shares *pro rata* among the shareholders?—The CHAIRMAN said he thought the better plan would be to give shareholders the option of taking such proportion as they might desire. A parcel of ore of some 20 or 25 tons was almost ready for sale; it would realise from 14l. to 15l. per ton, containing, it was estimated, from 12 to 15 ozs. of silver per ton. The property was of such an extent, and its capabilities were such, that hundreds of hands might be advantageously employed. The present monthly expenditure was limited, but he believed 400l. or 500l. per month could be profitably expended.

Capt. KITTO, in reply to questions, stated that at present the raisings were from levels.

Mr. MACDOUGALL enquired for what period the option of taking the unallotted shares would be open to the shareholders?—The CHAIRMAN said a date would have to be fixed, but, no doubt, the convenience of shareholders would be readily studied. He exhorted all associated with the mine to carefully peruse the report of Capt. Northey, of Bwlch Consols, for those who know him best knew full well that he was not by any means a sanguine authority.

Capt. KITTO stated that he estimated for the next twelve months the returns would be about 25 tons every two months, and after that period the returns should gradually increase. Much more profitable results would be realised by incurring a larger monthly expenditure.

The motion adopting the report and accounts was put, and carried unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected; and Messrs. Killingsworth and Sons (public accountants) were re-appointed auditors.

Upon the proposition of Mr. MACDOUGALL, seconded by Mr. JANSON, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, the proceedings terminated.

#### POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

The second general meeting of adventurers was held at the account-house on the mine, St. Agnes, Cornwall, on June 25.

The report of Capt. J. Nancarrow stated that the adit level had been cleared and repaired for half a mile in length, the engine-shaft cleared and repaired to bottom, and the pitwork, casing, footways, &c., made complete above the adit. The levels on Tregay's lode, about 200 fathoms, are all cleared, and so are 300 fathoms on Dorcas lode. Very good tin stuff is being broken in Tregay's lode, where also the lode has greatly improved in the 22 fm. level end under the run of tin ground that was exceedingly rich in past times, and of which the ground now driven into is evidently a continuation. There has been a great deal of tin broken on Dorcas lode, but there is also a large space yet standing, which has begun to be worked on Tregay's lode, and will be worked yet more extensively. There is a good-looking pitch in the back of the 22 fm. level end, where the lode is large, with branches all in, making the tin ground altogether 2 fathoms wide. There is another pitch in the same level, where there is a good shoot of tin, with plenty of ground standing. There is a cross cut driven northward in the 32, in which three lodes are believed to be intersected, one a particularly fine lode, that will pay well on being opened. Although, Capt. Nancarrow states, the mine surpasses his expectations. A good class of tributers are coming into it, and there is a quantity of stuff at surface, which is constantly being added to. It is necessary, therefore, to prepare for the erection of a stamps, which when fairly at work will, it is judged, make the mine self-supporting. When the several lodes are

## Bryn Llygwy Lead Mines Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £25,000, IN 12,500 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

10s. per share payable on application, 10s. on allotment, and the remainder when required, but no call to exceed 10s. per share, nor at less intervals than three months.

#### DIRECTORS.

GEORGE BRAND, Esq., Park-road, Twickenham.  
JOHN M. DAVIS, Esq., Renfrew House, Southsea.  
WILLIAM WILDING, Esq., Montgomery.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANKING COMPANY, Liverpool, and Branches.

LONDON AGENTS—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, E.C.

BROKER—JOHN INCHBALD, Esq., 2, Copthall-court and Stock Exchange, E.C.

SOLICITOR—S. B. SOMERVILLE, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

RESIDENT AGENT—Captain JOHN LEAN, Treloggan Mines, Holywell.

SECRETARY—GEO. H. CARDOZO.

OFFICES,—15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the Pen-craig, Coed Mawr Pool, and Ffridd Mines, in the lordship of Gwydir, near Llan-cwst, comprising an area of upwards of 500 acres, traversed by several rich lodes, which have produced unusual quantities of lead ore from shallow workings, the deepest of which is not more than 28 fms. from the surface.

The mines are now drained by water-wheels, but an adit has been driven at a considerable cost for a distance of 50 fms. from the River Llygwy through the strata, at a depth of about 60 fms. This adit, when completed, will entirely unwater the mines, and will also intersect several lodes, from which it is anticipated great quantities of ore will be raised, and it will also prove a large north and south lode, on which it can be driven from the river to the intersection of the upper lodes, and become one outlet to the river.

The estimated further cost of completing this adit is under £2500, and an additional capital of £8000 is considered to be ample for working and making a dividend-paying property.

The landlords have agreed to grant leases of the strata on favourable terms at low royalties, and also to give valuable privileges in respect of timber required for the mines.

A contract, dated the 21st day of May, 1870, made between William Lefeaux

of the one part, and John Moore Davis, a trustee on behalf of the company of the other part, has been entered into for the sale of the leases, machinery, plant, &c., to this company for the sum of £4000 in cash, and £5000 of the company's shares, paid up in full. A copy of this contract can be seen at the company's offices.

Reports have been obtained from Captains John Kitto and John Nancarrow, both mining engineers of the highest respectability and standing, and they afford ample evidence of the unusually promising and rich mineral deposits in these mines.

The present prices of recently established Welsh lead mining companies prove the great success of these undertakings.

Amount paid. Price, June 16.

Ashton ..... £5 ..... £7 to £8

Tan-yr-Alit ..... 3 ..... 4 1/2 to 5

Van ..... 4 1/2 ..... 7 to 8

The property will be taken over, and operations commenced by the company as soon as a sufficient number of shares have been applied for.

Prospectuses, with the reports, and forms of application for shares, can be had of the Broker, or the Secretary, at the company's offices.

## PORTABLE ENGINES,

FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.

## THRASHING MACHINES,

Single, Double, and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other Recent Improvements.

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## CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

MODERATOR LAMPS, AND LAMPS FOR INDIA.

TABLE GLASS of all kinds. ORNAMENTAL GLASS, English and Foreign.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

All articles marked in plain figures.

LONDON: Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.

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Established 1807.





WHEAL UNY.—By Rich. M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., June 25: Good progress being made in sinking Hind's and the pump-shaft. The 150 east is worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom, there is water coming from the end, which looks as if we are near the cross-course. The 150 west is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom. The 140 end east is in a strong, kindly lode, worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom; we intend to drive the 140 some 2 fathoms further, and commence a new adit at the 140 lode. The 130 east is a strong, kindly lode, worth 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom, the branch recently intersected is worth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom. The 120 east is worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fm. The 110 east is worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom; we are rising in the back of this level to prove the lode, and for ventilation. We intend to clear out the 60, east of Goodings', forthwith. The 45 east is worth 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom.

## MINING NOTABILITIES.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

**ABERDAUNANT** is very much improved. The mine is opening up very satisfactorily, and likely to take its stand amongst some of the best mineral properties in Wales. They will soon have ready for sale about 80 tons of lead. This augurs well for Aberdaunant.

**TERRAS TIN** is now a reality. Those who doubt it are invited on the property to see for themselves. The yield of tin is beyond that represented. **SOUTH ST. JUST TIN MINE.**—It is pleasant to notice the great increase in the value of Cornish mines, especially tin. Taking the last eighteen months into account, it is estimated that the worth of these mines has nearly doubled. Necessarily there is more enterprise and greater activity in searching for ore ground. Amongst these recent prosperous adventures to which we have repeatedly referred, none claims our attention more especially than the South St. Just. Letters have been received from the purser, Mr. Wm. Angwin, which afford encouragement to all concerned in the mine. The works are progressing favourably in every respect, and some of the finest specimens of tin have been raised. The more the operations at the mines advance the more thoroughly it is demonstrated that all the constituents exist of tin-bearing lodes. When the character of the neighbourhood, geological and mineralogical, is taken into account, and the phenomena already made apparent in this mine, it is impossible not to rank the South St. Just as one of the most promising progressive tin mines in Cornwall.

**RHYDALLOG.**—The operations at this mine have been so vigorously carried out that, notwithstanding the great amount of work necessary to be done in the erection of pumping and other machinery, it may fairly be expected that the bottom of the shaft will be seen during the present week; the reports which some few weeks since were published in the *Mining Journal* were of a most favourable description, and from what has already been seen of the lodes and stratification the most sanguine expectations of the shareholders are likely to be realised. Great excitement prevails in the neighbourhood of the property, which is one in which very little mining has been done for some years past, although it is proved to be the richest silver-lead bearing district of the Principality, some of the ore containing 90 ozs. of silver to the ton.

**WEST GODOLPHIN MINE** is likely to become one of the most valuable properties in the western part of Cornwall. Very extensive discoveries have from time to time been made at the shallow level, and reported in the *Mining Journal*. The course of the tin has been worked to the deep adit levels, where they could no longer be followed on account of the water. Powerful machinery is now being erected, which will enable the shareholders to extend their operations, and lay open their mines to a greater depth. The capital necessary has been raised, and it is expected that the pumping-engine will be at work in a very short space of time. The high price of tin is very advantageous to the successful result of the operations, as there are many hundreds of fathoms of low-price tin still laid open in the different lodes which have been discovered at a time when tin was not much more than half its present value. Some points which have been followed to the deep adit are valued as high as 70s. per fathom, and being in easy ground may be worked at considerable profit. During the present month the property has been visited by some of the owners, who have decided to push on the operations with all possible speed, and to erect at once all the machinery necessary, as recommended by the managers, and to extend the works, for executing the operations on a much more extended scale than hitherto. The property has paid the shareholders fair interest, but better results may be expected for the future.

**THE EAST PARYS UNITED MINES (Lead and Copper)** immediately adjoin the celebrated Parys Mountain and Mona Mines, in the Island of Anglesea, and are on the same lodes and yield the same class ores. At one time, the Parys and Mona Mines returned one-third of all the copper raised in the world, and are still highly profitable, and have made more than 7,000,000 sterling profit. They were anciently discovered and worked by the Romans, and then became the property of the Earl of Uxbridge and the Rev. Mr. Hughes. The bed of ore in this mountain was in some places 24 yds. thick, and in the Mona Mines it has been 30 yds. thick, and has produced tin ore worth 57 ozs. of silver to the ton; and at one period the annual produce amounted to 80,000 tons of good ore. The East Parys United Mines are held on lease for 31 years, at 1-18th dues, from Lady Dinorben, and from the recent discoveries made, there is little doubt they will prove highly profitable.

**GEIFRON MINE.**—I observe by your last issue that this valuable old mine, with which I am thoroughly conversant, is about being re-worked by a public company. My knowledge of the property for the last 25 years enables me to state the fact that the great Van Lode, now so productive, traverses the entire length of the sett (one mile), and is a large vein, and the great Van Lode, which yielded large quantities of rich copper ore, realising over 20s. per ton; and I am confident, if the company will go to work in good earnest, with a very small outlay beyond what has already been expended they will open up a mine second to none in the Principality of Wales. I wish the proprietors good speed.—**JOHN REYNOLDS**, late manager of the Dyffryn Mines.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—This mine has very much improved in the 103, and a very valuable run of ore ground laid open, which will enable the returns to be considerably increased. With a small improvement in the copper standard this mine would soon resume its old position in the dividend list. From the Marquis lode nearly 50,000 lbs. in dividends were paid in a few years, and an outlay of 21, 6s. 8d. per share, and it is confidently believed that similar results will be derived from the development of this lode, which is parallel, and only 60 fms. north, and but a short distance south from the Great Devon Consols south lodes, from which immense returns have been made for many years past. It is thought the two south lodes, which present a fine appearance in the backs, should be prosecuted also.

**CWM RICKET (Llanidloes).**—Preparations are now being made as rapidly as possible to dress the ore now at surface, and prepare it for market. The dressing-floors are nearly completed. Preparations are also being made for the erection of a large water-wheel, drawing-machine, and crusher, tender for which are now being obtained. A large head has been cut, to bring on the wheel the Severn water, so that there is no abundance of water for all purposes, thus dispensing with the necessity for engine-power, and effecting a great saving in expense. The sinking of the shaft is also just being resumed. It is believed that very soon they will be able to put 30 or 40 tons of ore on the market, and when the shaft is sunk a little deeper, to make regular monthly returns. There seems every probability of this mine becoming a second Van. No time will be lost in getting up machinery for the proper development of this valuable property.

**NEW PEMBROKE.**—We are informed that this mine will declare its first dividend at the general meeting of shareholders on Tuesday. In the course of next week the engine, recently erected, will be put to work, and there is every probability that this promising young mine will ere long hold a good position with other dividend mines in the county. It is gratifying to learn that the prospects of New Pembroke, so long held up by the manager, is to be realised by commencing dividends—in fact, the adventure has of late had an important discovery of rich copper ore as well as tin, therefore the shareholders may reasonably hope that in this extensive sett they will ultimately make a similar profit as in Old Pembroke Mine, which divided about 200,000 lbs. in dividends, and on July they intend sampling about 33 tons of good quality lead. It is intended and they will sample regular, unless the dry weather should interfere with their water for dressing. Their dressing-floors are now full of ore.

**EXMOUTH (Silver-Lead).**—The mine is looking well, and is fully expected to be a success. On June 19 they sold 105 tons of good quality blende, and on July they intend sampling about 33 tons of good quality lead. It is intended and they will sample regular, unless the dry weather should interfere with their water for dressing. Their dressing-floors are now full of ore.

**VAN.**—The lode in the 45 has been seen this week, although only for a short time. The quantity of water is so strong as to preclude the possibility of continuous working. The lode is one mass of lead, and valued by the agent at fully 12 tons per fathom. Three feet only of the main part of the lode has so far been cut into, while the lode is fully 5 to 6 fms. wide. The 30 is in a rich course of ore, the stopes proving to be double the value of those in the 15. In the 30 cross-cut, 54 fms. west of engine-shaft, the lode is unprecedentedly rich. It has been known that for a long time past the ore being discovered is at least ten times the amount of the present returns, hence the policy of the step recently taken to increase the producing powers of the mine.

**BRONFLOYD.**—We understand that the shares represented by the one dissentient to the new arrangements of this company have this week changed hands; that the re-constitution is now most satisfactorily completed, and that most of the certificates are already sent out. This influential company, now represented by 238 members, sold on Thursday 75 tons of silver-lead ore, at 12½ 15s. 6d. per ton.

**THE PEN'ALT SILVER-LEAD MINE.**—Great progress has been made in the works of this mine, and in a few weeks they will be in full operation, making returns of lead. The launders conveying the water from the river to the wheel are completed, and the wheel itself, which is of fine construction, is in motion. Blake's stone-crusher is fixed in its place, and part of the patent dressing apparatus is upon the spot, while the remainder is in course of manufacture. The foundations are ready for the large building in which the various operations will be conducted, and the contract for the building has been let under conditions which ensure a perfect structure adapted to the character of the mine. The incline and tramway for leading the ore from the different adits and openings are being rapidly proceeded with, and will be completed in three weeks. When the whole is finished Pen'Alt Mine will be one of the most perfect in North Wales. Meanwhile the quality of the ore that is being raised continues to bear out the representations that have been made of its richness. A quantity was passed through the rollers of the assay lab. and sent up to London in its undressed state, the ore not having been selected from any particular spot. A handful of 5550 grs. was given to Mr. White for assay, and the result showed upwards of 28 per cent. of lead, and upwards of 30 ozs. of silver to the ton. There is abundance of ore waiting to be crushed and dressed, and lead will be sent to market very much sooner than some people seem to expect.

**EAST LOVELL.**—(From a Correspondent).—The position of this mine is this—they are sinking a "hole" midway between the shaft and winze in the bottom of the 80 fathom level, and keeping the water by means of a hand-pump. This sink is down about 10 feet below the bottom level. Stopping is now commenced from this sink to the winze. This will afford some idea as to the quantity of "reserves." Those who know the mine best state that whatever may be the amount of dividend paid next week, the following cannot be exceeded 10s. per share in the absence of further discoveries. The lode about and below the 70 was 1 to 10 feet wide. There is no place in the bottom of the 80 where the lode is more than 2½ feet wide, and getting smaller as they go down. They are afraid to sink below the 80, either the winze or the shaft. It is to be hoped that these important questions will be fully discussed at the forthcoming meeting.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. W. Brooks official liquidator of the Bron Henlog Lead Mining Company (Limited).

With this week's *Journal* a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Audemar's Variable Expansion Gear for Winding-Engines (illustrated)—Original Correspondence: Relative Diameters of Pumps (W. Morgans); Coal-Cutting Machinery; Metals and their Ores, No. VII. (E. Gledhill); Eberhardt and Aurora Mining Company; General Mining Association (T. E. Bigge); Virtuous Lady and Queen Mines (Thos. J. Barnard); London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (J. W. K. Adams)—Cast and Wrought Iron for Building (Sir W. Fairbairn)—Mechanical Preparation of Ores—Geological Society of London Meeting—Excursion of the Members of the Dudley Mining Institute to Belgium and the Rhine—Old Miners' Friendly Society Meeting—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 2, 1870.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	Per ton.
Best selected, p. ton	75	0 0	0
Tough cake and tile	73	0 0	0
Sheathing & sheets	78	0 0	78 0 0
Boils	77	0 0	0
Bottoms	78	0 0	0
Old	69	0 0	70 0 0
Barra Barra	74	10 0	75 0 0
Wire	0 10	0	0
Tubes	0 11	0	0
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	per lb.	8½d.	
Wire	"	7½d.	
Tubes	"	10d.-11½d.	
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	6½d.-6¾d.		
Sheets	"	6½d.-6¾d.	
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	£19	0 0-19 5 0	
" to arrive	"	19 0 0-19 5 0	
ZINC.		Per ton.	
In sheets	£23	10 0	
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)		7 17 0	
TIN.		Per box.	
English blocks	£135	0 0-137 0 0	
Do. bars (in bbls.)	136	0 0-138 0 0	
Do. refined	141	0 0	
Banca	134	0 0	
Straits	133	0 0	
TIN-PLATES.		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	6 1-8	0 0	
IX Ditto, 1st quality	12 6-13	0 0	
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 6-1 6	0 0	
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1 12-0	0 0	
IX Ditto, 4th quality	1 12-0	0 0	
IC Coke	1 3-1 3	0 0	
IX Ditto	1 9-1 9	0 0	
IX Canals	13 0-14 0	0 0	
Adm. plates, p. ton	13 0-14 0	0 0	
Ditto, at works	13 0-14 0	0 0	
IRON.		Per ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London	7 7	6-7 10 0	
Ditto, to arrive	7 5	0-7 10 0	
Nail rods	7 10	0-7 10 0	
" Staff, in London	8 0	0-9 0 0	
Bars	"	8 0-9 0 0	
Hoops	"	8 15-9 0 0	
Do. at works	7 15	0-8 0 0	
Hoops	"	8 2-8 5 0	
Sheets, single	9 10	0-11 0 0	
Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15	0-4 5 0	
Refined metal, ditto	4 0	0-5 0 0	
Bars, common ditto	6 15	0-7 0 0	
Do. mch. Tyneor Tees	6 10	0-7 0 0	
Do., railway, in Wales	7 10	0-7 15 0	
Do., Swed. in London	9 10	0-9 15 0	
Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6	0-2 7 0	
Railway chairs	3 17	0-6 0 0	
" spikes	11	0-12 0 0	
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton	6 5	0-6 10 0	
STEEL.		Per ton.	
Swed., in kegs (rolled)	13 10	0-13 15 0	
" (hammered)	14 5	0-14 10 0	
Ditto, in fagots	15 10	0-15 0 0	
English, spring	17	0-23 0 0	
LEAD.		Per ton.	
English Pig, com.	18	0-18 5 0	
Ditto, L.R.	18	0-18 5 0	
Ditto, W.P.	19	0-19 5 0	
Ditto, sheet	18 10	0-18 10 0	
Ditto, red lead	20	0-20 0 0	
Ditto, white	27	0-30 0 0	
Ditto, patent shot	21	0-21 0 0	
Spanish	17	0-17 15 0	

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—During the past week our market for the most part has presented a quiet appearance, and in certain metals there has been a want of animation; but, although business, on the whole, has not been active, yet prices in some instances have exhibited a hardening tendency, and the question of the moment turns upon supplies rather than that of demand; therefore it becomes necessary to notice whether any changes in this respect have taken place, and, if so, to what extent, and whether of a temporary or permanent character. If satisfactory evidence could be obtained of a continuance of diminished supplies, it would be useful and appreciated; but merely reckoning upon probabilities is dangerous and speculative. To place copper and lead in a thoroughly healthy and elevated position there must be not only a trifling but a considerable and permanent reduction in imports, otherwise there is very little prospect of gaining more than a temporary advantage.

**COPPER.**—Smelters having to pay more for ores and regulus, have this week raised their official rates. A fair demand has ruled for tough, but manufactured still continues neglected, buyers not being willing to advance their limits. Chili bars have been in request, at 68s. to 69s., the light charters announced last week having produced some effect in promoting purchases. Advices per Reuter, just received, dated from Valparaiso, May 16, state that the market there was not so active, and that there had been but little alteration in the value of produce; the freight market was very languid at present rates. Bar copper arriving from the interior was sold at £13-80 per quintal on shore, at which price purchasers remained. On the coast 9500 quintals of Lota bars obtained £14-10 per quintal, f.o.b., with freight to Swansea at 35s. Several lots of regulus were on the market, offered at \$6, but buyers would not give more than \$5-95.

**IRON.**—This market continues to occupy a steady position, and prices are firmly maintained. The ironmasters having a sufficient number of orders on their books to keep them well employed for some time to come, there is very little chance of prices receding; besides, just now the great heat of the weather interferes with the men working, and prevents their making so large a quantity as they otherwise would do, and thus renders makers still more indifferent about entering into fresh engagements, especially where prompt dispatch is required, as several complaints have lately been made about the delay taking place in deliveries. The requirements for railway purposes are very large, and the increased price does not, probably, so much affect this description of iron as other kinds which are bought more for re-sale in the foreign and colonial markets. The demand for merchant bars is decidedly curtailed, and no doubt on account of the advanced price, the reduced shipments will help to give relief to the market, and larger orders will, perhaps, shortly be put in hand. There has been a little more doing in Swedish bars, and prices have somewhat stiffened. One parcel of Indian assortment has been sold at 9½, ex ship, but since then 9½, 12s. 6d. has been paid, the closing quotation is 9½, 10s. to 9½, 15s., good Indian specifications. In Scotch pigs the market has given way, shipments show a decrease of about 2500 tons for the week ending the 25th inst., as compared with the same period last year, but the shipments from Dec. 25 are 25,457 tons in excess.

**LEAD.**—In some quarters a slightly better business is reported, but as yet it does not appear to be general, the price of English soft pig ranges from 18½ to 18½, 2s. 6d.

**SPELTER.**—Foreign is without alteration. Hard in moderate request.

**TIN.**—English has been offered at 2½ per ton under official rates, without creating any additional demand. The market for Straits has been rather heavy with sellers, at 133½ for cash, and 130½ for arrival. Banca has also been sold, ex next Dutch sale, at the same price. The deliveries in Holland during the past month are favourable. The stock of Straits in London is 1217 tons, against 1110 tons, last month.

**TIN-PLATES.**—Unaltered.—QUICKSILVER firm.—STEEL dull.

**COAL MARKET.**—The fresh arrivals this week have only amounted to 84 ships. The demand for household coal has been fully up to the supply, and we quote a general advance of 6d. per ton, including Hartley's, which have met with increased demand. Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Lambton Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 14s. 3d.; Hough Hall Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; South Kellow Wallsend, 15s. 6d. Unsold, 5 cargoes; 20 ships at sea.

**COPPER TRADE.**—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—The great confidence of holders in the future course of this article has mainly contributed to an advance in values of 30s. to 40s. a ton. Consumers continue to look at the statistics of the actual position of the article, as shown by the figures hereunder, and certainly, judging from these, there is no special reason why any advance in price should be established. On the other hand, holders look to the future, and naturally argue that if imports and exports, and the trade generally, go on in the next six months in the same way as they have during the last, then the end of the year will see prices very much more in their favour; and in reference to this last view we think all will agree that the general trade has been good. The weak points have been the low prices ruling in India, and the over-production in America; as to the former, an improvement may soon be expected, since large orders have been sent out, even from this side, to buy on speculation for re-sale, and their rates must quickly come up to the proper relative value with ours, whilst the last letters from New York report a further recovery in quotations there, the advance from the late lowest point being 5 to 7 per cent. This

improvement was partly due to a large demand, but mainly to the announcement that five of the leading Lake Superior mines were to be closed by July 1, owing to the loss of the working them. We have had a strong market during the week. On Tuesday the associated smelters raised the minimum official quotations 2½ per ton, thus confirming the late sales of regulus at 12s. 6d., however, no regulus can, we believe, now be bought either in Swansea or Liverpool below 13s. 9d. and 14s., even an unimportant demand for English would involve a further official advance. There have been a good number of transactions, and all prices are firm at our annexed quotations. On the 29th ult. letters were received from Valparaiso fully confirming the deficiency in copper shipments this year as compared with last, the falling off at that date (May 17), including what was in course of shipment, being equal to about 7000 tons pure copper.

**Messrs. J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool).**—A steady business characterised the market until June 28, when the English smelters officially advanced their prices 2½ per ton, and this seems to have stimulated speculative demand, and considerable transactions on the spot and to arrive have since been reported at advancing rates. Quotations are 68s. to 69s. for bars, 71s. for Lota, and 72s. 10s. for Urmeneta ingots, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for ore and regulus, and 14s. 9d. for Corocoro Barilla. Business transacted during the fortnight comprises on the spot here 885 tons bars, at 68s. to 68s. 15s.; 100 tons Lota ingots, at 71s.; and 130 tons Urmeneta ingots, at 71s. 10s. To arrive here—750 tons bars, sold at 68s. to 69s. 15s., according to brand and prompt. On the spot at Swansea—120 tons bars, sold at 68s. to 69s. 15s., according to brand and prompt. Arrivals here during the fortnight from West Coast of Africa, from Toms, with 40 tons bars; Zakkid, from Valparaiso, with 18 tons bars; from Toms, from Carriall, with 640 tons regulus; Deva, from Valparaiso, with 80 tons bars; Clevedon, from Coquimbo, with 265 tons bars; Araucania, from Valparaiso, with 300 tons regulus, 240 tons bars, and 230 tons ingots; Carriall, from Peru Blanca, with 800 tons regulus; Caldera, from Coquimbo, with 700 tons regulus, and 327 tons bars. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian), in first and second hands, likely to be available, are—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1125	3685	9600	1190	120
Swansea	2886	7280	1198	132	242
Total	4011	10,965	10,798	1312	362

Representing about 18,100 tons fine copper, against 12,800 tons fine copper June 30, 1869; 8700 tons June 30, 1868; 8200 tons June 30, 1867.

**Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.**—The recent advances in new produce have obliged the English smelters to raise their prices of copper 2½ per ton upon rates lately current, with the exception of sheets for India, in which an almost open market has been established, excepting that below a minimum of 72s. no sales are to be made, and a nominal price being fixed at 77s. Sales of tough have been made at 77s. and best at 74s., and some small sales of sheathing are reported at 77s. The Indian market is not likely to respond at once to our advance, at the same time while best and tough sell at present prices, sheets will hardly be dealt in at the fixed minimum, however small the demand for this description of copper may be. Chili bars have been sold rather largely at 68s. 10s., and there is more doing in Australian sorts at about 28s. to 30s. The latest dates from Chili report the exports to Europe during the first four and a half months of the current year as being more than 7000 tons below those of 1869, and that a further decrease in shipments is still looked for. It is scarcely to be supposed we shall see old prices for copper again ruling, but there appears every probability of the raw material being considerably dearer as the year progresses.

**Messrs. James and Shakespeare—Furnace material** has not been dealt in this week by private contract, but holders are standing out for an advance of 3d. per unit on the quotation of Friday last, and even the highest figure in our list there is not much obtainable, especially if Liverpool delivery be required. In Chili bars there is a great disposition to purchase for forward delivery, and about 500 tons have been taken during the last seven days from 69s. 5s. to 69s. 15s., for distant arrival, or three months' prompt, the rates varying according to brand; spot bars were rather neglected until Monday last, when an enquiry sprang up, and from and including that date a good business has been done at 68s. to 68s. 10s. for Urmeneta and Lota, 68s. 5s. to 68s. 15s. for other good brands, the quantity taken amounting in all to about 600 tons, and we close with not much offering at the quotations. Franco does not yet respond freely to the prices ruling here, but some few sales are reported from thence at the parity of our lowest-mentioned rates, and values there have since become a trifle better, though they are now about 10s. per ton lower than those ruling here at the present time. We note a sale in Liverpool of 100 tons Lota ingots on Wednesday last at 71s. per ton, but Urmeneta are held for 20s. to 49s. per ton more, according to quality. Australian cake has not been much dealt in; some large orders were offered, however, in the early part of the week, at a trifle below the market rates, but holders refused to meet buyers' views. The business has been confined to a few small lots at 74s. and 74½, cash. Owing to the comparatively high values of other sorts, the demand for English tough and select has lately been very heavy, and smelters were compelled to raise their prices to 30s. per ton over their nominal quotations; on 28th inst., therefore, they decided on declaring an official advance of 2s. in the English trade, tough and the 74s., best selected 75s., India sheets and sheathing 74s., other sheets 73s. per ton, but it is still possible to purchase Braziers (4 by 16), some quarters at a reduction from the nominal price. This move on the part of the smelters deserves to be noticed as the first step they have been able to take in an upward direction for many months, and as it is an advance from the lowest point touched (according to the official records) during the present year, it is to be hoped that the depression which has so long been hanging over one of the most important branches of the English metal trade is now passing away, and that we may once more see a time in which it will be possible to conduct operations with a profit; for of late years, and notably since the crisis of 1866, everyone engaged in the business, whether as importer, manufacturer, or consumer, has met with an almost uninterrupted succession of disappointments and losses. When prices are unreasonably low (it matters little what the article may be) there are not wanting those who predict that worse remains behind, and who are ready to prognosticate a continuance of the downward movement; this change in a contrary direction is, however, likely in those quarters to meet with much opposition, and to have many doubts thrown on the genuineness of the movement, but it is difficult to believe that the market cannot be permanently maintained at, or even above, present values, when it is considered that from Nov. 23, 1863, to June 25, 1866 (about 2½ years), cake was quoted 12s. 12d., selected 12s. per ton, manufactured 14d. per lb. (130s. 13s. 4d. per ton), and even when sheets in subsequent years were selling at 11d. to 12d. per lb., the prices were thought low, and India took very large quantities, whilst that market is now held to be incapable of absorbing the metal at a reduction of fully 33 per cent. on those rates.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the **MINING SHARE MARKET** has occupied the chief attention of the dealers this week, and business has only been moderately active, with prices merely nominal. The most favourable feature of the week is a rise of 2½ per ton in copper, and the expectation of a further rise. There was no weekly sale of copper ore in Cornwall on Thursday; in fact, there have only been two sales during the month of June, amounting to 7388 tons of low-priced ores, against 8172 tons sold in the corresponding month of last year. In June, 1867, the Clifford Amalgamated Mines sold 601 tons; in July, 1200 tons; August, 700 tons, or at the rate of 800 tons per month; and the complete stoppage of these extensive mines (the machinery has been sold this week) must have its effect on the Cornish sales, and on the copper market also.

The chief dealings in shares have been in West Chiverton, Van, East Lovell, Cook's Kitchen, East Grenville, Marke Valley, Tankerville, Van Consols, West Maria, Wheal Grenville, Mary Ann, Don Pedro, Pacific, Australian United, and a few others. Great Wheal Vor shares have been more active, and advanced to 11, leaving off 9½ to 10½; West Chiverton shares have been rather extensively dealt in, at 54 to 55; Marke Valley shares have improved to 7, 7½; West Maria and Fortescue shares have been very flat, and declined to 2, leaving off 2½ to 2½. East Lovell shares, at one time, advanced 2½ per share, but leave off 35½ to 36½; we understand the next quarterly dividend, on the 4th instant, will again be 2½ per share, making 10½ per share paid since October last. If a mine is to be judged of by its results, East Lovell is paying a higher rate of interest than any other English mine, and should stand at a far better price; yet the shares are constantly fluctuating 2½ or 3½ a week, and all sorts of rumours are circulated to prejudice the minds of the shareholders. The lode is said to be exceptionally rich, and more likely, therefore, to fall off suddenly, in which case the reserves would be found inadequate to keep up profitable returns. In a word, the chief complaint of the "bears" is that the mine is worked too fast, or unfairly, to keep up good dividends for a time. Now, surely, this is a question that could be easily settled by an independent practical agent; and the principal shareholders, by obtaining such an opinion, might set at rest all such rumours, and put a stop to fluctuations in the market, that deter many people from embarking in the mine. Cook's Kitchen, 21 to 22; Drake Walls, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½, ex div. of 10s. per share; New Lovell, 2½ to 2½. North Crofty, 3½ to 3½; at the meeting a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 39 to 41; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 30s. to 32s. 6d. East Grenville, 2½ to 2½. The 75 east is worth 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The 55 is still disordered by the horse of elvan. In the 45 east the lode is worth 2½ tons per fm. Wheal Grenville have been rather weaker, and leave off 24 to 2½. The 80 east, on new lode, is worth 25s. per fathom. The stopes below this level is worth 15s. per fathom. The 90 east is worth 20s. per fathom. The points in operation are worth in the aggregate 82½ per fathom, which at the present price of tin should pay well.

Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 5. The lead sold during the past quarter, 156 tons, realised 2229½ 6s. 10d., and left a balance in hand at the meeting of 467½ 6s. 6d. The agents hope to sample about the same quantity during the ensuing quarter. South Condurrow, 2½ to 2½; Tankerville, 17½ to 18; Tincroft, 3½ to 3½; Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; West Seton, 120 to 125; Wheal Agar, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Bassett, 95 to 100, Spear Moor: At a meeting held in Cornwall a

dividend of 1l. per share (242l.) was declared. South Frances, 25 to 30. Wheel Crebor have been rather more active at 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheel Kitty (Lelant), 13l. to 14l.; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 7 to 7½; Wheel Mary Ann, 9 to 10; Wheel Seton, 25 to 27½; Wheel Ury, 24 to 3; Wheel Margaret, 8 to 9; West Frances, 25 to 30. Frontino and Bolivia, 19s. to 21s.; the remittance by mail is 394½ ozs. of gold dust, the produce of April month. No mention is made in the advices of the telegram received by the company some time back. Don Pedro del Rey, 2½ to 3½; the produce for May month is 5533 ozs. Australian United, 2 to 2½; Chontales, 25s. to 30s.; Pacific, 8½ to 8½. Van, 78 to 80; the directors have declared an interim quarterly dividend of 6000l., or 10s. per share. The end in the 45 cross-cut shows a lode worth 12 tons of lead per cubic fathom. The 54 ft. level cross-cut, in the 30 west, is in 4 fathoms, the last 2 fathoms of which will yield 4½ tons of lead per fathom. The five stopes in the back of this level are on an average 24 feet wide, and worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom.

During the week the Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has exhibited a decided and general decline in prices. Devon Great Consols, Great Wheel Vor, East Caradon, St. John del Rey, Don Pedro, and Pacific shares have all been adversely affected, principally on market operations, and more especially so in the shares of the latter, which on some untruthful rumours have receded. The news from the Lander Hill Mine could not be more satisfactory than it is; everything is being done to permanently lay open the mine, and very large returns may be expected almost immediately. Sweetland Creek shares have not been largely dealt in, but remain firm at quotations. The result of the clean up will be known early next week, which is expected to be a very good one. From the Van Mine the reports are, if possible, better than ever; the dividend is due, and payable on the 6th inst., after which the shares will be quoted ex new. The following are the closing prices:—Van, 78 to 80; West Chiverton, 54 to 55; Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; East Lovell, 35 to 36; Great Laxey, 18 to 18½, ex div.; Great Vor, 10 to 10½; Marke Valley, 7½ to 7½; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; Asheton, 7 to 7½; Tan-yr-Alit, 4½ to 4½; Tankerville, 17½ to 17½; Clegynon, 1½ to 2½; Prince of Wales, 15s. to 16s.; West Caradon, ½ to 1½; Pacific, 8½ to 8½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½; Almada, par to ½ prem.; Anglo-Argentine, par to ½ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to ½ dis.; Cape Copper, 10 to 10½ prem.; Australian United, 17 to 17½; Chontales, 1½ to 1½; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½ prem.; Eclipse, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Frontino, ½ to 1; General Brazilian, par to ½ prem.; St. John del Rey, 21 to 23; Taquaril, ½ to ½ prem.; United Mexican, 2½ to 3½; Yudsonmutana, ½ to ½.

The EAST TANKERVILLE MINE is to be worked by a limited company, with a capital of 20,000l., in shares of 1l. each, and as the whole amount is payable upon allotment share warrants to bearer can be obtained at once, so as to avoid all the trouble, expense, and delay of registering transfers. The property of the company will comprise a valuable mineral sett at Worthen, Shropshire, immediately to the east of the celebrated Tankerville Mine, which has for many years, while privately worked, yielded large and continually increasing profits, and recently, under the more energetic development by a joint-stock company, is opening up a vast source of mineral wealth. Northward of East Tankerville lies the well-known Snailbeach Mine, which has been worked uninterruptedly for upwards of 90 years, making during that long period steady returns and large profits; and to the north-east is the Perkins Beach Mines, where operations have lately been resumed with prospects of permanent success. The East Tankerville sett contains six well-defined lodes, running nearly east and west, and, with one exception, underlying south; these lodes are traversed by several caunters, making within the boundaries of the sett numerous junctions, so much desired by practical miners. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Capt. Eddy, James Nancarrow, and E. Davies, and the prospectus will be found in another column.

The Peneira, Cood Mawr Pool, and Fridd Mines, which extend over an area of upwards of 500 acres, and are traversed by several rich lodes, producing large quantities of lead ore, are about to be energetically developed by the BRYN LLYGWY LEAD MINES COMPANY, which has been incorporated with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 2l. each. The mines are all being drained by the aid of water machinery, there being four water-wheels erected for that purpose, varying from 24 to 53 ft. in diameter, besides two others for drawing, crushing, &c., one 30 and the other 24 ft. in diameter. In addition to this, there is a stone-breaker, jiggering-machines, and other dressing appliances, capable of returning a large quantity of ore. Additional capital is required solely for the purpose of putting the machinery in good and efficient order, sinking the engine-shaft, and driving up the new adit level. The other costs contingent on a full development of the mines can, in Capt. Kitto's opinion, be paid out of their produce while the adit is being driven up, and in the meantime good profits will, in all probability, be realised. The mines have already yielded 25,000l. worth of lead, but the whole workings embrace only a very small part of the sett, and are very shallow, while there is a great extent of unexplored ground, which is likely to prove as productive as that already wrought. This is certainly a fine field for mining operations, for there is a great extent of sett in a good lead district, valuable lodes are laid open (the ground on which can be easily worked), and the machinery is all propelled by water-power. Capt. Nancarrow thinks it is only necessary that the property should be thoroughly developed in order to make it highly profitable.

The following dividends were declared during June:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Great Laxey .....	£10 0 .....	£7,600 0 0
Van .....	0 10 0 .....	6,000 0 0
Dolcoath .....	3 10 0 .....	5,012 0 0
Providence .....	1 10 0 .....	1,680 0 0
West Wheel Seton .....	3 10 0 .....	1,400 0 0
Foxdale .....	0 10 0 .....	1,400 0 0
Great Wheel Vor .....	0 3 6 .....	1,033 18 0
North Crofty .....	0 2 6 .....	701 5 0
Wheel Mary Ann .....	0 10 0 .....	512 0 0
South Frances .....	1 0 0 .....	496 0 0
South Wheel Crofty .....	0 10 0 .....	468 10 0
Total .....		£26,203 13 0

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for February, March, and April showed a credit balance of 2029l. 4s. 11d. The profit on the three months' working was 1808l. 8s. 3d. A dividend of 1680l. (1l. 10s. per share) was declared, and 249l. 4s. 11d. carried to credit of next account. The agents' report was of the usual satisfactory character.

At Spearne Moor Mine meeting, on June 25, the accounts showed a credit balance of 299l. 2s. 7d. to end of April. A dividend of 242l. (1l. per share) was declared.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—In the notice of the examinations of the members in last week's Journal the name of John Provis, third son of Captain William Provis, of Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, was omitted. He has passed the first class in the advanced stage of mineralogy.

**RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
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**WANTED, an AGENT, for a WELSH LEAD MINE, of EXPERIENCE.** A single man, to live in counting-house preferred. Address, with testimonials, F. HODGSON, Esq., 4, Moorgate-buildings, London, E.C.

**CASHIER, OR MANAGER OF COUNTING HOUSE.—A** Gentleman, aged 28, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as above. Thoroughly experienced and fully qualified. At present Senior Ledger Clerk in the counting-house of one of the largest Manufacturing Firms in the kingdom. The best of references given.  
Address, "C. M. C.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**AVIS.—UNE PERSONNE SERIEUSE, très au courant des affaires commerciales et des voyages, DESIRE REPRESENTER EN FRANCE, soit en titre ou à la commission, une USINE IMPORTANTE.** S'adresser à M. CHARLES SCHWARTZ, négociant, à Nancy, 24, Rue de Malzeville, France.

**NOTICE.—A RELIABLE PERSON, of great experience in commercial business and travelling, DESIRES to REPRESENT IN FRANCE, either on his own account, or on commission, a LARGE IRON WORKS.**  
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**A YOUNG MAN, age 22, thoroughly acquainted with Mining Accounts, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK.** Four years in last mine. No objection to go abroad. Good references.  
Address, "A.," 4, Chedworth-street, Plymouth.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**  
**AN INTEREST in a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, to which a railway is now being completed.** For particulars, address "G. and R.," care of Mr. B. Fothergill, C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

**A RICH QUICKSILVER MINE in HUNGARY FOR SALE, or TO BE WORKED ON ROYALTY.**  
For particulars, apply to H. BERMAN, Königsgasse, 9, Pest, Hungary.

**SPELTER WORKS.**  
**THE ADVERTISER is open to an ENGAGEMENT as BUILDER or MANAGER of a SPELTER WORKS, having had considerable experience.** No objection to go abroad.  
Application to be made, by letter, stating particulars, &c., to "Spelter," care of Frederick May, Advertising Agent, 9, King-street, St. James's, S.W.

**BRITISH SPELTER AGENCY WANTED.**  
**AN OLD and RESPECTABLE FIRM in the METAL TRADE** would be happy to treat with some WORKS for the SALE of their SPELTER in one of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS in the MIDLAND COUNTIES, where the consumption of spelter is very large.  
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**AN ENGLISH MINING ENGINEER of EXPERIENCE, who is about to proceed to the United States and Canada, is OPEN to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS for the INSPECTION and SURVEY of MINERAL PROPERTIES in those DISTRICTS.**  
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Samples, prices, and testimonials will be sent, carriage paid, on application to Mr. SCOTT, Dolgely; or to Mr. OWEN REES, Stationer, &c., Dolgely.

**CARBONATE OF BARYTES.**  
**FOR SALE, at BLAGILL MINE, near ALSTON, a considerable QUANTITY of BARYTES, ready for delivery.**  
For particulars, apply to Mr. CRAWFORD, Alston, Cumberland.

**MINING SETTS IN DEVON.**  
**TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LIDFORD.** Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.  
Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

**WELSH LEAD MINE.**  
**FOR SALE, the LEASE of a VALUABLE LEAD MINE, close to the celebrated Van and Van Consols Mines, for £2000.** A good lode has been discovered.  
Every information can be obtained on application to Mr. MATTHEW GREENE, Planners' Hall, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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For further particulars, apply to T. H. SCARBOROUGH, Esq., 10, Spring-gardens, London.

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**FIRST-CLASS NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, 18 in. cylinder, 3 feet stroke (25-horse power), wrought-iron crank, £160.**  
Apply to Mr. JOHN MOORE, 152, York-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

**STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fly wheel 12 tons. The whole to be sold in One Lot. A great bargain.**  
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**NOTICE.—Messrs. H. BAILEY, SON, and Co., late licensees of the PATENT "DEAD BLOW" STEAM HAMMER, having retired from their business of Engineers, have transferred their Steam Hammer Business and Plant to C. S. and Co., to whom in future all communications respecting Steam Hammers should be addressed.**

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**THE TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)** invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ONE HUNDRED TONS of COAL per week for twelve months, from the 1st of August next. Tenders, stating price per ton, delivered either at Prestatyn or Meliden Station, including wagon hire, to be addressed to the Directors at the Mine by Wednesday, the 26th of July. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Further particulars, if required, by applying to Mr. WM. SMITH, Talargoch Mine, near Rhyl.—June 28, 1870.

**VAN MINING COMPANY**  
(LIMITED).

The Directors having this day DECLARED an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, PAYABLE on and after the 6th day of July next, notice is hereby given, that the Transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 4th proximo and be re-opened after the 9th proximo.  
By order of the Board,  
W. J. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

**9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, June 27, 1870.**

**WEST TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY**  
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Mine, near Minsterley, Salop, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July next, at noon precisely, in pursuance of the Companies Act, 1867, section 39.

J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

**8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., June 23, 1870.**

**NOTE.—There are trains from Shrewsbury to Minsterley at 8:20 A.M. and 10:45 A.M., returning from Minsterley about Four o'clock P.M.**

**TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY**  
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Mine, near Minsterley, Salop, on TUESDAY, the 12th of July next, at noon precisely, in pursuance of the Companies Act, 1867, section 39.

J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

**8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., June 23, 1870.**

**NOTE.—There are trains from Shrewsbury to Minsterley at 8:20 A.M. and 10:45 A.M., returning from Minsterley about Four o'clock P.M.** The directors hope that some of the shareholders will avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the Mine underground, and those who intend to do so should leave Shrewsbury by the first train.

**TAQUARIL GOLD MINING COMPANY**  
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the London Tavern, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of July, 1870, at Two o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the business of the company, including the election of Directors and Auditor.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
FREDK. R. BLUETT, Secretary.

**Dated the 25th day of June, 1870, 51, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.**

**THE YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY**  
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 7th of July, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the Annual General Meeting, and taking into consideration, and if deemed desirable, passing resolutions authorising the directors to issue the remainder of the £18,750 of the company's 12½ per cent. Debentures, created 1st December, 1865.

The Share Transfer-books will be closed from Wednesday, the 29th inst., until Thursday, the 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,  
C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

**1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, June 25, 1870.**

**LEAD ORES.**

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 23—Talcare .....	10 .....	£13 5 0	0 .....	A. Eytton.
June 13—Pool Park .....	25 .....	12 1 0	0 .....	Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
16—Calabuck Fells .....	40½ .....	12 15 0	0 .....	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto .....	50½ .....	7 18 6	0 .....	John Warwick.
20—Talcare .....	10 .....	12 10 0	0 .....	A. Eytton.
22—Green Hurth .....	8 .....	11 6 3	0 .....	Walton and Co.
—Great North Laxey ..	25 .....	13 9 6	0 .....	Burry Port Company.
24—Great Laxey .....	100 .....	21 15 6	0 .....	ditto
—ditto .....	30 .....	15 15 6	0 .....	ditto
25—Foxdale .....	100 .....	23 17 6	0 .....	Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
27—Brynpostig .....	20 .....	11 1 6	0 .....	ditto
29—Minera Union .....	15 .....	11 15 6	0 .....	A. Eytton.
30—Trewetha .....	27 .....	21 7 6	0 .....	Trefry's Trustees.
—Llanfrynach .....	25 .....	12 10 6	0 .....	Weston & Collingborn
—ditto .....	10 .....	6 5 0	0 .....	Sims, Wiliams, & Co.
—Bronfloyed .....	75 .....	12 15 6	0 .....	Stock and Co.
—Stilperstones .....	50 .....	11 6 6	0 .....	P. Glover.

**BLLENDE.**

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 27—Brynpostig .....	20 .....	£3 0 6	0 .....	Bagillt Company.

**BLACK TIN.**

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 22—Peden-an-drea ..	10	8	1 24 ..	£ ..	£81 13 0	Curvedras.
25—Rosewall Hill ..	5	19	0 14 ..	£ ..	475 0 2	—

**SALE OF TIN ORES.—A considerable quantity of tin from Bissoe Mine was sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Tuesday, the following were the tenders:—**

	No. 1 lot.	No. 2 lot.
Messrs. Williams and Co. ....	£75 10 0	£74 5 0
The Redruth Smelting Works ..	75 10 0	74 15 0
Messrs. Dabuz and Co. ....	74 10 0	75 0 0
The Penpoll Tin Smelting Company ..	75 12 6	77 15 0

**PERUVIAN TIN.—Messrs. Hainsworth, Wilson, and Co., of Liverpool, sold 64 tons of Peruvian Tin—offers for which were made by Messrs. R. R. Michell and Co., Redruth Company, Williams, Harvey, and Co., Dabuz and Co., Thos. Bolitho and Co., S. Tregoning and Co., and Penpoll Company. The highest prices were—Lots 1 and 2, 10 tons each, R. R. Michell and Co., 78l. 12s. 6d.; lot 3, 10 tons, Williams, Harvey, and Co., 78l. 2s. 6d.; lot 4, 10 tons, R. R. Michell and Co., 80l. 12s. 6d.; lot 5, 10 tons, Dabuz and Co., 77l. 15s.; lot 6, 14 tons, R. R. Michell and Co., 78l. 7s. 6d. The lowest bids were by Messrs. Tregoning and Co. and the Penpoll Company.**

**COPPER ORES.**

**NO SALE on Thursday last, June 30.**

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and Parcels.—West Seton 41½—East Pool 19½—West Basset 190—West Damsel 120—Phoenix 115—South Frances 111—Bampfyde 58—Carn Camborne 53—Copper Hill 50—Mellancar 26—West Great Work 34—Champion's Ore 30—Buglehole's Ore 23—Great North Downs 21—Levant 20—Wheel Buller 17—South Dolcoath 11—Martin's Ore 9—South Carn Brea 5—Camborne Vein 3.—Total, 1506 tons.

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### Notices to Correspondents.

\*. Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be kept on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINING LEASES.—Will any of your readers kindly inform me what is the usual length of term of mining leases? I have hitherto understood 21 years, but I have heard 99 years is the term usually granted.—INQUIRE.

NORTH CORNWALL KADLIN: DEVON CENTRAL CONSOLS.—I should feel obliged if any of your readers would kindly furnish me with some particulars respecting these undertakings. If they are working, what are the prospects, and when may we expect a successful result?—J. A.

IRON.—"D. I. J."—The matter is under consideration.

MINING MACHINERY.—"M. W." (New York).—The article would be very acceptable, and can be forwarded at any time and in any way that may prove most convenient.

SUPPLYING MINE MATERIALS.—Will any of your correspondents inform me whether it is lawful for a purser in mines to be a merchant, selling iron, nails, coals, timber, &c.; of course I mean to the mines of which he is purser? I should be glad of an answer through the Journal, as it may be useful for the guidance of pursers generally.—P. S.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

## THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 2, 1870.

### THE COPPER TRADE.

During the quarter ending June 30 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish Ticketing, was 19,519 tons, which contained 1340 tons 16 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 77,487.16s. 6d., being equal to an average of 37.19s. per ton of ore, and 577.15s. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansea amounted to 5443 tons, which contained 795 tons 12 cwt. of fine copper, and realised 50,731.19s. 6d., being equal to an average of 97.6s. 5d. per ton of ore, and 632.15s. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornish Ticketings was 7½ per cent., whilst that sold at Swansea gave an average produce of 14½ per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 21,962 tons of ore, containing 2136 tons 8 cwt. of fine copper, and realising 128,180.16s. The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornish and Swansea Ticketings respectively.

The ores sold at the Cornish Ticketings were—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Per unit.	Tons.	Fine cop.	Amount.
April 7..	94	6	7	£3 17 6	118,054	1103	72612c. £ 4,285 7 6
" 21..	103	12	8	3 4 6	11	2	3082 .. 177 9 .. 9,904 10 6
" 28..	89	11	8	5 0	11	8	1114 .. 99 9 .. 5,845 6 0
May 5..	94	7	8	4 15 6	11	11	3079 .. 164 15 .. 9,854 9 0
" 19..	100	13	6	3 14 0	11	6	3531 .. 225 18 .. 13,031 16 6
" 26..	80	18	8	4 12 6	11	8	1291 .. 104 8 .. 5,928 12 0
June 2..	98	19	6	3 17 6	11	4	3292 .. 224 15 .. 12,734 13 0
" 23..	99	12	6	3 18 6	11	8	4066 .. 272 10 .. 15,964 1 6
Total for the quarter ..					19,519	1340	16 .. £77,487 16 6
Quarter ending March, 1870 ..					23,461	1643	10 .. 98,021 5 0
Quarter ending December, 1869 ..					23,725	1656	7 .. 99,433 12 0
Quarter ending September, 1869 ..					23,419	1670	2 .. 99,678 6 6
Total for the year ..					90,127	6310	15 .. £371,612 0 6
Showing a quarterly average of ..					22,532	1577	14 .. 93,653 0 2
Corresponding quarter, June, 1869 ..					24,030	1630	11 .. 99,573 13 0

The ores sold at the Swansea Ticketings were—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Per unit.	Tons.	Fine cop.	Amount.
May 10..	86	7	0	£10 5 8	126,94	2934	46919c. £30,176 8 6
June 5..	85	19	6	8 3 10	12	7	2509 .. 326 3 .. 29,555 11 0
Total for the quarter ..					5443	795	12 .. £50,731 19 6
Quarter ending March, 1870 ..					4949	809	9 .. 52,109 10 0
Quarter ending December, 1869 ..					5748	800	7 .. 51,197 11 6
Quarter ending September, 1869 ..					5701	1078	6 .. 70,574 16 0
Total for the year ..					23,155	3478	14 .. £224,613 17 0
Showing a quarterly average of ..					5,789	869	14 .. 56,153 19 6
Corresponding quarter June, 1869 ..					9,924	1406	19 .. 95,208 3 0

### ROAD LOCOMOTION OF THE FUTURE.

The working of the street tramways at Brixton and Whitechapel have afforded an opportunity to judge of the merits of the system, and a generally favourable conclusion is doubtless that which has been arrived at by the majority. That the lines in question are perfect is not pretended, but that they are practically useful and free from all the great objections urged against them is now acknowledged. As to the interference of the tramways with the ordinary traffic of the roads upon which they are laid it has been proved that it was far more imaginary than real, and the prejudice against them is rapidly dying out. Perhaps nothing tended more to bring about this change of feeling than the delay which occurred, no doubt intentionally, in getting the cars to work on the Whitechapel line; for the rails had been laid so long that the public supposed the scheme to have been abandoned, laughed at the failure of the promoters, and thenceforward so freely used the portion of the road on which the objectionable rails were laid that when the cars were really put on it was too late to discover that the alteration made in the roadway was a source of any inconvenience whatever.

Yet the lines at present laid are probably not of the form which will ultimately secure general adoption, for although vehicles of ordinary construction can readily pass over the rails, the tramway cannot be utilised by them, so that the whole advantage is apparently with the tramway proprietors. Practically, however, this is not so, for the very circumstance which prevents the general public using tramway confines the tram-cars to it, the flanged wheel being really far less adapted to the common road than the ordinary wheel to the tram. It is from this opinion being entertained that the adoption of a rail capable of being availed of by all who choose to adopt the gauge has ever been advocated in the *Mining Journal*, and the form of rail proposed by Mr. Z. EASTMAN, the American consul at Bristol, certainly appears to be that best adapted for general use. The use of flanged wheels is rendered unnecessary, and although a rounder faced tyre is proposed to be used on the EASTMAN tram-rail than is usually employed on the common road, vehicles with wheels of the usual construction would derive great advantage from the use of the tramway, so that tramways would become as popular with the public as profitable to the proprietors of them. It was proposed by Mr. EASTMAN to pave the space between the rails, and thus secure greatly increased durability; but there can be no question trifling modifications would make the system equally valuable for macadamised

roads, and reduce the cost of providing tramway accommodation to the minimum.

It will be said that if a tramway be laid which can be availed of by the general public the inducements to capitalists to construct them will cease, and if the tramway proprietors were given no special advantages this effect would, no doubt, be produced; but if it were legally recognised that the use of the tram by the public was not to be permitted to the obstruction of the free movement over it of the owners' cars no inconvenience would result, and the proprietors would secure more by silencing all opposition than they would lose by the extra wear and tear of their rails, for it must be well understood that no one carrying passengers for hire would be permitted to use the tramway upon any pretence without the license of the tramway proprietors. This alone would give them ample security against the infringement of their rights, and at the same time would give every satisfaction. But it will be urged again—Is the carriage of passengers the only source from which tramway companies are to expect profit? In thinly populated agricultural districts would not the revenue derivable from the transport of produce be far greater than any that could be hoped for from passenger traffic? Even in manufacturing districts the goods traffic over tramways to the neighbouring railway stations will be enormous, as compared with the passenger traffic, and if the ordinary 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge be adopted there would be nothing to prevent taking the present railway trucks into almost every farm and every manufactory. The fostering of the goods traffic by tramway companies will be alike advantageous to themselves, to the railway companies and to the public; yet to ask that no vehicle carrying for hire, whether goods or passengers, shall be permitted to use the tramway would be asking almost more than would be likely to be granted.

But this fact would not affect the tramway companies materially, for horse traction on road tramways will be of very short duration, the tramways being of all constructions that are best calculated to facilitate the development of steam on common roads not in competition with the railway system, but as a means of providing on common roads an abundance of cheap power without greater speed than is at present customary with horse traffic. The maximum speed permissible on road tramways should be twelve miles per hour in daylight and eight miles per hour after dark. Every vehicle used upon them should be subjected to careful governmental inspection, to secure their being provided with thoroughly efficient brakes, capable of bringing up the car within its own length, and all should be compelled to carry head lights that could be readily seen for half a mile, yet not of the railway signal kind, the dazzling character of which would be rather productive of danger than otherwise. With arrangements that could readily be made, the danger attending the use of steam on tramways would be no greater than those now existing on the common roads, whilst the increased convenience to the public would be almost incalculable.

### SILVER ORE IN CORNWALL—OLD TREBURGETT.

After 35 years of quiet agricultural serenity the little village of St. Teath, in the North of Cornwall, was aroused on midsummer-day by the church bells ringing out a merry peal to celebrate the event of a powerful pumping-engine being erected and set in motion at an old and almost forgotten lead mine, known in its former days as Treburget, but which now has received the prefix of "old" to its title.

The reactivation of this long-deserted and disused mine is likely to prove an era in metallurgical science. Certain it is that the result of the renewed working now closely approaching to the final test of profitable production will be fraught with important consequences to the future value of all mineral properties in the north or King Arthur's district of Cornwall.

The history of the Treburget Mine, as told last Friday by the oldest inhabitant, is that years gone by it was discovered and worked by a small party of adventurers, to one of whom, being a smelter, the lead ore, which was taken up in quantities said to be prodigious, was sold at 8s. a ton. In the ignorance then prevailing, the ore was over-washed in the dressing, and from the light specific gravity of the silver it contained, the more valuable portion was carried away lost. Nor was it until the moderate means at their command had been over-mastered by the influx of water, and the mine had been long deserted, that it was discovered by Mr. T. A. Masey that the lead ore obtained from the old workings, undressed and unwashed, would fetch at the Swansea ticketings 24s. a ton.

Further explorations led to the obtaining from the "attles," or "rubbish heaps," a ton of silver-bearing ore, which in its rough state, quite distinct and separate from any lead, after laying exposed for 35 years, was returned by the Birmingham smelters of the value of 28s. a ton. These discoveries were followed up by Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S., whose scientific aid was invoked, and the fact established that the capels or walls of the lode contained true silver ore of great richness, splashed off, as it were, by some electric action from the lead, like the markings in porphyry.

This silver ore, being in a form and of an appearance not known to miners of that day, was not recognised, and when brought to surface accidentally, was thrown away on the rubbish heaps. Thus, then, these walls or capels being left standing, as is usual in every mine, nothing is wanting but to pump out the water and break down the treasure; this can be done at an exceedingly small cost.

In most mining adventures the shareholders have to wait the spending of their money, the sinking of shafts, the driving of levels, and the erection of expensive machinery, during an indefinite period, for prospective results. All this has been already effected in the Treburget Mine, and on setting the engine going, amidst the shouts of an animated throng, on midsummer-day, Captain W. Hancock, who has charge of the mine, showed the visitors stones of silver ore worth 500s. to 1000s. a ton. Judging from the evidence of the rich silver ore found in the old burrows—the report of the oldest inhabitant of the district—the satisfactory results of the present explorations, all tend to show that remarkable results are likely to accrue when the mine is unwatered, not only from the silver ore in the capels, but from working the mine in depth for lead.

IRON AND STEEL IN AMERICA.—From the report of Mr. Henry McAllister to the Iron and Steel Association we learn that the amount of iron and steel produced in the United States during the year 1869, as compared with 1868, the quantities in all cases being given in tons of 2000 lbs., was as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
Anthracite pig .....	823,000	971,150
Raw bituminous coal and coke .....	340,000	392,150
Charcoal .....	370,000	392,100
Total pig-iron .....	1,603,000	1,755,400
MANUFACTURED IRON AND STEEL.		
Product of rail mills .....	504,714	593,586
" rolling mills .....	598,286	642,420
" forges and bloomeries .....	75,200	69,500
Steel of all kinds .....	30,600	35,200

From this table it will be seen that the increase in the production of pig-iron over 1868 was 152,400 tons, distributed as follows:—Anthracite, 78,150 tons; raw bituminous coal and coke, 52,150 tons; and charcoal, 22,100 tons. There was also an increase in the product of rail mills of 88,872 tons; of rolling mills, 44,134 tons; of steel of all kinds, 5200 tons; and a decrease in the product of forges and bloomeries of 5700 tons. A very gratifying exhibit was made of the increase of furnaces throughout the Union.

COAL AND IRON IN INDIA.—It appears that the Indian Public Works Department, referring to the position of the Nerbudda coal field to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has expressed a desire that a single line branch should be constructed from the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company's coal pits to that system. The line will probably be constructed as a Government work, and the Government will have a control over it; under any circumstances, its construction, by whomsoever effected, can scarcely fail to be attended with beneficial results. The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company will probably abandon the iron-making department of its undertaking, as it is not expected to be attended with profitable results. Some of the company's coal will, it is stated, make excellent gas, even without the intervention of lime. The company has a seam of Cannel 20 feet in thickness; its coal is about to be tried on the Bombay, Ba-

roda, and Central India Railway. Upwards of 16,000 tons of rails have been delivered of late for use on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway.

CARBON IN IRON.—Mr. Herman read a paper, at the Chemical Society, "On the Determination of Carbon in Steel." Several samples of steel were analysed according to different methods, with a view of ascertaining which of the useful processes for determining carbon in iron is the most advantageous. A large number of careful experiments led to the conclusion that the direct burning of the iron in a stream of oxygen is the most expeditious and accurate method.

COPPER MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The latest advices from the district state that at the end of June month several of the mines would suspend operations, the low price of copper rendering the further working of them unprofitable. The Huron Company have been discharging their force during the month, and making preparations to "house" the mine and personal property. At South Pewabic operations have been confined to stoping for a short time. The indebtedness to employees is about 3000s., which would probably be paid off by the date of the stoppage of the mine, and three or four months' stoppages would be left for the re-commencement of operations. The amount of merchants' bills is unknown, but it is thought they will be paid in full, if they have patience. The Pewabic and Franklin were to stop on July 1, after which a few men would be employed to clear up. The Quincy and Schoolcraft continue to work. At the Cliff all operations are to be suspended on July 1, and the real and personal estate was to be sold, if possible, to a New York or Boston Company. It is considered that by Oct. 1 there will be but six mines at work in the entire Lake Superior copper region, and that a large percentage of the population will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere. Although the necessity of such a course is regretted, it is felt that this is the positive remedy which will in time restore prosperity. The effect upon the English copper market cannot fail to be beneficial, so that the copper miners of Cornwall may well congratulate themselves upon the step which the Lake Superior miners have taken.

### NOTES ON CONTINENTAL MINING—No. II.

#### THE BELGIAN COAL FIELD WEST.

The south portion of the kingdom of Belgium is formed of two immense hollows, stretching about 100 miles long, and some 30 or 40 miles wide. This double basin has been formed by the upheaval of the slate-rocks in the centre after the deposition of the coal measures. We speak of an upheaval, but in reality it should rather be described as a series of saddle-backs, forming along the line of their apices a sort of anticlinal axis, separating the rich Mons and Liège coal field from the slightly developed Dinant basin. These coal beds lie conformably on the *Calcaire de Vise* of the Devonian rocks, and not only partake of the general concavity of the district, but present, especially in the neighbourhood of Mons, a most remarkable series of contortions. Indeed, a section of these beds presents that peculiar zigzag appearance so well known in the popular representation of lightning. A very good idea of these distortions is given by a section in Smyth's "Coal Mining." One of the largest mines in which the working of these contorted beds is to be seen is at the village of Frameries, near Mons, the coal mine of Grands Sereuses. This mine is 560 yards deep, has 14 or 15 seams, varying from 1 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in., and is at present working several of them: 700 hands are employed in the pit, of whom about 100 are girls and women, occupied chiefly in loading the skips. From the way-end to the shaft the coal is drawn out by horses, of which this pit employs 20.

The peculiar position of the coal seam, inclined at an angle of 68° to the horizon, necessitates a totally different method of working. To see this we descend the shaft some 470 yards, in an immense two-storied cage, into which they commonly pack from 20 to 30 workpeople. The cage moves in slides, and works with great smoothness. From the inset, at 470 yards deep, a horizontal driving of 500 or 600 yards brings us to the *Chaufouneuse* seam of 3 ft., which it cuts nearly at right angles. A level is then driven along the seam from this way-end right and left, and the coal is got upwards; when it is worked to a little height (say 8 feet), a sort of roof is fixed over the drawing-out way, very similar to what in lead mines is termed "bunnings." The workmen stand on this roof, getting down the coal above their heads. The "bunnings," or floor, on which they stand, and which is immediately over the drawing-out way, is provided at about every 6 yards with rough hoppers, through which the coal is passed into the wagons below. The work is continued for about 20 feet high, when a fresh working level is formed in the same manner. If, instead of turning to the right or left at the way-end, we continue our course a few yards further through the rock we come to another seam of coal in the same position, where the same process is going on, and so on for several other seams, so that coal is being drawn out from many different measures by the same level. Other levels are driven from the shaft to attack these beds at points higher or lower.

The shaft is 5 yards diameter, lined with 14-in. brickwork. The roads driven are 6 ft. by 6 ft., at a cost of from 7 frs. to 10 frs. per cubic yard. The price paid to hewers for getting of the coal is 1 fr. 30 c. per square yard run. They work six days a week—10 hours per day, and earn per day average—

Coal hewers .....	3 fr. 40 c.	= 2s. 8½d.
Women .....	2 fr. 50 c.	= 2s. 0 d.
Children (from 12) .....	1 fr. 50 c.	= 1s. 2½d.

There is no half-time system in operation here. The girls employed in the mine are of all ages, from 11 or 12 to 30 or 35. They wear a suit—jacket and trousers, of coarse cotton, and are often with difficulty distinguished from the boys. Some are married. The married women do not necessarily work with their husbands. On making special enquiry from the Government Inspector of Mines we were informed that, "notwithstanding the apparent laxity, the morals of the females of this district compared pretty favourably with those of females in agricultural districts."

Opinions somewhat less favourable to the employment of females in mines were expressed to us in connection with other parts of the Belgian coal field. The wages of the workpeople are paid weekly, but a salutary check is exercised by the system of keeping eight days in hand. No work on Sundays. The most striking feature of this establishment was the total lack of discipline manifest. The machinery is good, and every engineering precaution is observed to provide for the safety of the men. The Belgian safety-lamp is used throughout the mine, although there is very little gas.

### THE HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

In view of the success of the recent Honduras Loan of 2,500,000s., raised for the completion of the Honduras Railway, the Honduras Minister (Senor Don Carlos Gutierrez) gave a banquet at the Star and Garter, Richmond. The Hon. E. G. Squier, accredited by Honduras to the United States, the Peruvian and other members of the diplomatic body, were present. After the usual loyal toasts, &c., were given, that of the evening was proposed by the Honduras Minister, "Prosperity to the Honduras Interoceanic Railway." His Excellency remarked that amongst the achievements of the present century—so prolific in great undertakings—few could surpass, so far as regarded its beneficial influence on the commerce of the world, especially on that of England, the great achievement now in course of completion. Before long the locomotive would form a fiery link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, thereby bringing Europe thousands of miles nearer to Western America. Besides the advantages which Central America offered by its geographical position in connection with recent development and future commerce and civilisation, to the countries of the Pacific—in addition to the weight which California, British Columbia, Japan, and China threw into the scale of its political importance—there was the country itself, redolent with the beauty and rich with the wealth of Nature, open to the commerce of the world in every direction, and all within easy reach of the two greatest oceans. These combined advantages were without a parallel. Everything taken into account, Central America may be pronounced as being destined to act an important part in the history of the future.

The Hon. E. G. SQUIER, who responded, entered into the history of the Honduras line of railway, of which he was the originator. It appears that Mr. Squier conceived the idea of this great work when he was Minister of the United States in Central America, in 1849. He then observed that a great transverse valley extended across Honduras from the bay of the same name to the magnificent Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, which has justly been termed "a constellation of ports." In other words, that at this point the crest of the Cordilleras was broken down into a comparatively low pass, constituting a "sum-

mit," or "divide," whence the River Goasoran flowed due south into the Bay of Fonseca, and the River Ulu due north into the Bay of Honduras. It was not, however, until 1853 that Mr. Squier undertook to make a practical use of this important topographical discovery. In that year he organised a small corps of engineers, and made a preliminary survey of this transverse valley, which demonstrated its eminent feasibility for an interoceanic railway route. He also procured a charter from Honduras for a railway, and, returning to New York, organised a company for its construction; but the hostility of the Panama Railway Company, and other causes, prevented the organisation from taking any efficient measures for the realisation of the enterprise. The charter was then taken to London by Mr. Squier, and after many difficulties and delays an international, or joint English, American, and French company was organised for prosecuting the work, of which the late Sir William Brown was chairman, and Mr. Crawford (present Governor of the Bank of England) vice-chairman. Under the auspices of this company a thorough survey of the proposed railway was made, and the road "located." This survey was afterwards verified by a detachment of Royal Engineers, sent out by the British Government, under Col. Stanton; and the Government also entered into a treaty with Honduras, guaranteeing the neutrality, &c., of the projected road, which guarantee was also assumed by France and the United States. Before, however, the company made any appeal to the public for monetary support the American war broke out, and all operations were suspended. The road remained in abeyance until 1868, when, under the auspices of Messrs. Gutierrez and Herran, Ministers respectively of Honduras in England and France, it was revived, and a Government loan of one million raised to commence operations. With this the first section of the road—60 miles—has been nearly completed, and will be delivered by the contractors on Oct. 1 next. The remaining two sections are now also under contract, and the whole work is to be delivered complete and equipped in 1872. "It is to congratulate ourselves and our friends (continued Mr. Squier) on the successful raising of a final loan for the completion of this grand and useful work that we have met to-night around 'the festive board.' Also to congratulate the commerce and trade of the world on the prospect of the speedy opening up of a new avenue between the oceans, effecting an enormous saving in time and distance over any existing route—an avenue extending through a salubrious country of infinite natural resources, and having that important requisite, spacious and convenient ports, at both extremities."—Other toasts followed, that of "The Press" being responded to by Mr. S. Phillips Day.

#### REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

The trade of this district for the last quarter has been very lively; and indeed, considering the summer season, there is now no reason to complain. Most of the collieries are fully employed, and the Pig-Iron Trade is in a most flourishing condition. The late improvements introduced at the Parkend blast-furnaces have placed that establishment foremost in the district, and there is every reason for believing that good profits reward the Dean Forest Iron Company for the enterprising spirit exhibited by them. The Cinderford and Sowley furnaces are going on in their old-established fashion, the profits, therefore, from these works cannot be large, as it is well known amongst most ironmasters that improvements of every kind calculated to economise labour and materials, and diminish expense, must receive attention in order to succeed. With the exception of a single case the district is very backward in this respect.

The Messrs. Brain (carrying on the Trafalgar Colliery) are putting down a small steam line from the colliery to their Drybrook iron mine, a distance of some two miles; but there appears to be another reason for this move, and that is to continue it on from the iron mine to the line running from Ross to Gloucester, so as to have an independent and private outlet for their coals. The small narrow gauge proposed to be extended by them will pass over both the Crown and private lands, but inasmuch as the balance of trade would be materially and prejudicially affected thereby, an undue advantage would consequently result to the Messrs. Brain, and the other colliery proprietors would be placed in an unfair position. The present railway companies are common carriers alike to all the colliery proprietors, each individual owner can, therefore, enter into honest competition in the market, with the like advantage to all. We think this is the spirit in which all public railway Acts are, or should be, granted; and it is to be hoped that the Crown representatives here and in London will never grant a license for the extension of this private scheme, which would undoubtedly prove a very great injury to others. The Great Western Railway Company ought, also, not to countenance such a thing, as it must militate against their interest, by allowing a private party to take advantage of joining into their line for their own exclusive purposes. The Severn and Wye Railway Company have now marked out the centre of their line, and the trees are about to be cut down, so that hopes are entertained that it will soon commence in earnest.

The Bowson water case has not yet been settled by the Vice-Chancellor, but the hearing is soon to come on, we believe, and the solicitors are busy in procuring affidavits from engineers, but some have declined entering into it, from a belief that it is an unworthy case. Another law case will be brought on soon, we believe, referring to a large quantity of coal abstracted by one colliery proprietor from another proprietor's property. The damage is set down at a heavy sum, and the matter has been under investigation for nearly two years.

An important public meeting has been called by the Dean Forest Defence Association, to be held at the Speech House on Monday, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with reference to several most important changes which the Crown authorities have lately expressed their intention to introduce as respecting the granting of gales of mines in Dean Forest—terms on which gales are and shall for the future be held, and the rents and royalties payable in respect thereof. Changes which it is believed are not only inconsistent with the existing Acts of Parliament relating to the Forest mines, and to the rules and regulations founded on such Acts, but calculated to affect the interest of all owners of mines in Dean Forest. Mr. W. P. Price, M.P., Col. Kingscote, and Mr. S. S. Marling, members for the western division, have consented to attend.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

June 29.—Speculation in Pig-Iron seemed to be resting at the close of last week, and there was a dip in prices for a few hours; but before much business was done on Monday the ascending impulse was communicated, and up went quotations. We have, perhaps, warned our readers sufficiently as to the probability of a "rig" in Scotch pig-iron; and when we inform them that there are somewhere about 400,000 tons of iron in store, the greater part of which could, in favourable circumstances, be made to play a most ruinous game in the hands of speculators whose only aim was to make money at all hazards, they will pause before allowing themselves to be carried off their feet either by a deep and hidden under current or by the rushing sweep of a sudden rig. On Monday 60s. to 60s. 1½d. cash, and 60s. 4d. to 60s. 4½d. one month, closing buyers 60s. 1d. cash. On Tuesday the market was stronger, and 60s. 5d. cash and 60s. 8½d. one month had to be paid, but the close was 1½d. per ton easier. Today our pig-iron market was very weak, and 60s. 1½d. down to 59s. 9d. cash was accepted for several thousand tons, closing buyers 59s. 8d. cash and 59s. 1½d. one month, sellers asking 1d. per ton more. No. 1 g.m.b., 60s. 6d.; No. 3, 59s. Makers' iron all No. 1 brand. Coltness and Gartsherrie, 68s.; Langloan and shotts, 62s.; all Eglinton brands, 60s. The weekly shipments show a decrease of upwards of 2500 tons on the corresponding week of last year, the aggregate totals being 10,325 tons, against 12,865 tons in the same week of 1869. These continued reductions are reducing the increase of the total shipments of the year to a total of not much over 20,000 tons.

There has been a resumption of operations by makers of Malleable Iron, with the exception of a section of the Glasgow Iron Company's works at the Townhead, and also the Blochairn works, these being situated on a reach of the Monklands canal, now being cleansed. These, however, with the whole of the other works, are expected to be in full operation before the end of the week, as there is considerable work to be got through. Our shipments include bars, rods, sheet, and hoop-iron, cast pipes, hollow ware, &c. Quotations are

not changed, being—bars, 7½ 15s. to 8½; plates, 9½ 10s. to 16½, as in quality; nail rods, 8½; pipes, 4½ 10s. to 6½; railway chairs, 4½ to 4½ 5s. There is some talk in the trade here about the enumeration of the number of puddling-furnaces at the various Scotch malleable works, in a recent number of the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, which is erroneous. The differences with the iron moulders and their employers, by which the former require an advance of wages of 2s. per week, is in course of being settled, some of the employers having agreed to give 1s. advance, and others are arranging with each man individually.

Coalmasters are variously circumstanced with regard to orders, those furnishing steam coal for coasting and ocean steamers being fairly engaged for a month or two to come; there is also an improved demand for shipping coal, household qualities alone being without much enquiry. Prices have been nominally maintained all through till now, although it is known that a large portion of the trade is conducted on private terms. The shipments show well for the week, being 42,195 tons, against 28,815 tons in the corresponding week last year. Miners are quiet, and are only partially engaged by sale coal masters, trade being considered dull.

Of the launches on the Clyde during the week we notice a fine iron screw spar-deck steamer, named the Lord of the Isles. This is the first vessel built on the Clyde under the new rules recently adopted by Lloyd's Committee, being classed 100 A. by the new designation. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 220 ft.; breadth, 37 ft. 9 in.; depth, 31 ft.; tonnage, British measurement, 2250 tons; engines, compound, 240 nominal horse-power. The Lord of the Isles was built to the order of Shaw, Maxton, and Co., London, and is intended for the East India and China trade.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 30.—At the Preliminary Meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters to-day, it was decided, as had been on all hands anticipated, not to make any change in list prices, which continue at 8½ for bars, and other sorts of iron in proportion. The reports from the ironmasters show that the trade is better, there are more orders, and a large proportion of the works are now tolerably well employed. The advance in Pig-Iron has compelled the second-class makers somewhat to raise their prices, and, judging from the general indications, there appears good ground for anticipating a tolerably good trade for the summer. Best native brands of all-mine hot-blast pig-iron are firm at 3½ 15s. to 3½ 17s. 6d., and hematites are 4½. The reduction in the heat during the last week is most grateful to the puddlers, who were hardly able to stand at their furnaces the very hot weather. The Hardware Trades are not very brisk, still there is a steady demand, and the workmen are fairly employed.

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, letters were read from Mr. John Hartley and Mr. Walter Robinson, directors of the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways respectively, in which they expressed their anxiety to have taken place by this Chamber and the directors of the two railway companies, from which it appeared that the question of reducing rates was still under consideration. The subject has been so long under consideration that hope has hard work to keep alive. Still the companies may feel it to be to their own interest to grant more favourable terms to the manufacturers of South Staffordshire, in the prosperity of which they are very deeply concerned.

The Chamber resolved to support the memorial from the Iron Trade in favour of allowing boys 16 years of age to work at nights.

The question of the cession of Gambia to France was brought under the notice of the Council by Mr. John Moreton, who deals extensively with Africa, and resolutions condemning the proposal were agreed to.

The warnings given long ago to the proprietors of mines in North Staffordshire by Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, of the danger of inundation of measures in the neighbourhood of Tunstall, are being steadily fulfilled. The *Staffordshire Advertiser* speaking of the progress of submerison says:—"At an adjourned meeting (of proprietors of mines), on Jan. 31, Mr. R. H. Wynne, mining surveyor, presented a carefully-prepared report to the assembled colliery proprietors, showing the extent of the coal field affected, or likely to be affected, by the accumulation of water; the probable cost of clearing the mines and keeping them clear; and the mode and proportion in which such cost ought to be charged amongst the various persons interested. The meeting failed to agree upon the latter point, and, consequently, nothing has been done to check the progress of the water. The correctness of Mr. R. H. Wynne's calculations, as set forth in his report, has now been made manifest; and it is evident that other mines besides those already flooded will soon be affected by the water." It is hardly necessary to say that the main difficulty is to get all interested to unite in sharing the cost, as they will share the benefit; but the serious aspect of the case should enforce a new attempt to come to some arrangement.

People, being anxious for particulars respecting the visit of the Midland Association of Mining Engineers to Belgium, will read with advantage the series of papers, "Notes on Continental Mining," that were commenced in the Supplement to the Journal of June 25, which promise to be both useful and interesting.—[In the Supplement to this week's Journal some additional information will be found, besides the paper in another column of this day's Journal.]

At the Willenhall Police Court, Enoch Hudson, chartermaster, of Wednesfield, was summoned by Mr. J. P. Baker, Mines Inspector, for committing two offences under the Mines Inspection Acts. The first charge was that he being a chartermaster at the Trentham Colliery, near Willenhall, neglected to provide on April 9 a permanent tackle skip and cover, to be kept at a pit there, where a cage was not kept for the purpose of raising and lowering the men; and also neglecting to see that they were always kept in good order, and were not used for any other purpose. The second charge was that on the same day defendant neglected to provide sufficient means were adopted to prevent loaded or empty skips being pushed into or falling down the shaft from the surface, when the runner or landing apparatus is off the mouth of the pit shaft, and not providing the same.—Mr. Thomas Walker appeared in support of the summonses.—The defendant admitted both the offences, and after evidence had been given by Mr. John Wright, assistant superintendent at the Trentham Colliery, the magistrates imposed a penalty of 20s. and costs in each case.

"Harold," writing in the *Birmingham Daily Post*, says—

It may interest those prophets of evil who are ever croaking about the Black Country being a "worn-out" district to read with particular attention a report just issued by the indefatigable Mr. John Jones, of Middlesbrough, on the iron trade of the United Kingdom. From his report it will be seen that the Black Country still holds a foremost place among the great iron districts, at least as regards the extent of its industrial operations. The report refers particularly to finished iron, and shows the number of puddling-furnaces at the mills and forges of the various districts. Here is an abstract of it:—

Districts.	Puddling furnaces.
North of England .....	1672
Yorkshire, West Riding .....	322
"          South .....	298
Derbyshire .....	115
South Staffordshire .....	2108
North Staffordshire .....	403
Shropshire .....	185
Lancashire .....	279
Somerset .....	22
North Wales .....	52
South Wales .....	1371
Scotland .....	638=7365

It is clear from this that the Black Country contributes considerably more than a fourth of the aggregate iron produce of England and Scotland. This, too, in the face of great obstacles in the shape of extravagant freights to the sea-ports, and old-fashioned works and appliances, from each of which an enormous loss is incurred, and in the face of the efforts of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, and others, to reduce the railway and canal rates for the conveyance of iron from South Staffordshire to the seaport towns, the old district will have nothing to fear from its competitors, whether actual or prospective—the old-fashioned works notwithstanding.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The mills and forges are for the most part pretty well employed. The present demand is for angles, sheets, flats, squares, and T-iron, and some good orders have been booked. The comparative activity at the works has caused a larger consumption of pig-iron, and the price of this description of iron has been gradually getting firmer for the last two weeks, with every prospect of further improvement. The price for hot-blast mine pigs ranges from 3½ 15s. to 3½ 17s. 6d. per ton, which is somewhat under the mark, when compared with the list price for bars, and having in view the price of labour and material; and an idea is generally entertained amongst the trade of the district that the pig masters may be enabled to command an advance before very long. Although some have sold and some are selling to a considerable extent for delivery, there are others who continue to hold their property, and to refuse to sell at lower prices. There seems every probability of there being a good fall trade, both for pigs and finished iron, if it be not perilled by hasty advances. If these are avoided, the increased demand, should it continue, may probably lead to a steady proportionate increase of price, but, on the other hand, large advances would be certain to lead to reaction, which past occurrences have shown it most desirable to avoid. The Coal Trade has less of a tendency to languor than usual at this time of the year, in consequence of the comparative activity at the various works. In house coal there is less doing, but the price is fairly maintained. Stone, the yield of the district, firmly maintains our late quotations. Considerable quantities of red ore are coming into these localities, but they do not materially interfere with the price of the argillaceous ironstones of South Staffordshire. The labour market continues brisk, and at some of the large "fitting yards" there is a great number of hands employed in the execution of foreign orders, where thousands of tons of cast and wrought iron are being used up in their completion.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—The inquest upon the bodies of the two men who were killed by the explosion at Messrs. H. de

Simenecourt and Co.'s Lanesfield Iron Works, near Wolverhampton (the particulars of which appeared in last week's Journal), was concluded on Thursday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and added that they considered that Mr. de Simenecourt erred in judgment in continuing to work the boiler at 32 lbs. after he had been advised to reduce it to 20 lbs.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

June 30.—At the principal works of the district the mills are still, as far as possible, employed on rail contracts, and the manufacture of fish-plates and other accessories is also carried on, while the make is now barely equal to the demand. Compared with four or five weeks ago, but fortunately it is not the result of any diminution or change in the demand. Stocks of all descriptions have been completely cleared by the rapidly increased trade of the past three or four months, and the result is that the daily production of the works has to be conveyed straight away from the mills to the ports, and shipped with scarcely a moment's delay. Still, with the utmost expedition possible, makers are hardly able to avoid demurrage. The quantities of railway iron dispatched to the Muscovite ports have latterly been comparatively small, owing to the pressing and large requirements of the United States having tested the capacity of the works to the fullest extent. The quarterly meetings are now commencing, and the attendance will, no doubt, be large; and it is expected that some further business will be transacted on Russian account, and on American and continental account makers are likely to be well placed for contracts, both for the remainder of this year and for a portion of the next. Enquiries are pretty freely made from various sources, and there is little doubt that continued activity will prevail. No attempt will be made to advance quotations, as such a course would not only be considered unwarranted by the position of the trade generally, but would raise afresh the wages question. List quotations, however, will no doubt be strictly adhered to. The home trade is moving slowly, pig-iron continuing in good demand, but bars, &c., show little improvement.

The Tin-plate Trade is gradually assuming greater vitality, business being now tolerably brisk, and most of the works are better employed. Makers, however, determinedly restrict their transactions in the raw material, with the hope that some reduction will eventually take place, and they will then be enabled to obtain more remunerative prices for their productions.

The Steam Coal Trade is to some extent depressed by the close of the quarter, as buyers mostly at such a time restrict their purchases as much as possible, and hence it is generally expected that for two or three weeks previous to the close of the quarter the orders are not so numerous as at other times. There is, however, but little change to report in the actual position of the trade since last week, but, upon the whole, there is a little more activity evinced, there being much less difficulty experienced at the local ports in obtaining ships of suitable tonnage to clear the foreign markets. In house coals the trade continues quiet, as is generally the case at this time of the year.

The Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company meeting passed off in a satisfactory manner. The company are about to construct a new steel mill, which is to be capable of producing about 30,000 tons of steel rails in the year. The present production of iron at the company's works amounts to something like 300,000 tons per week.

A visit has this week been paid to this district, including Cardiff, Newport, Merthyr, Dowlais, and Swansea, by several of the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and some of their managers. They went over most of the principal works, and it is expected that a more intimate connection with the district will be the result of the visit.

The Bristol Wagon Works Company (Limited) meeting, which is doing a considerable business in this district, was held on Monday, Mr. G. R. Woodward in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the directors regretted exceedingly having to present a report which showed such a loss upon last year's operations, but although they were disappointed they felt that the position of the concern would in future recover itself. The great loss was incurred by an unfortunate foreign contract, which was taken at the best terms they could get at the time, but which were much too low. Mr. Joseph D. Weston, in seconding the motion, explained that the contracts on hand amounted to about 50,000 foreign and home work. For the past year their earnings on the wagons on lease amounted to about 44,000, and they had realised something like 5000, profits, which had been absorbed by the losses on the foreign contract alluded to. The future prospects were encouraging.

At the meeting of the deputation, representing all the principal sections of the iron trade in the kingdom, a few days ago, with the Home Secretary, respecting an extension of the sixth temporary modification of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1877, Mr. R. P. Fothergill, M.P. for Merthyr, represented the difficulties which would be experienced in the Welsh iron districts if youths of 16 could not be employed. He explained that there was a certain dexterity required at the works which could only be obtained by men who went to work at an early age, and other trades would be seriously inconvenienced if masters were not allowed to recruit the ranks of their workers by employing youths under the age of 18. Mr. Bruce did not appear to approve of extending the modification, but admitted that some difficulty would be experienced by masters, and intimated that he would be prepared to hear any exceptional case.

A shocking accident occurred at Rhymney a few days ago, by which an engineman, named William Lewis, lost his life. The deceased was employed at one of the engines in the works, and at the time was oiling a spindle, while he was bending over it, caught his jacket, and in an instant he was carried round and mutilated in a terrible manner. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Fortunately, accidents of such a nature are not of frequent occurrence, but are generally the result of carelessness or negligence. The managers of these works had very properly ordered that no one should oil the machinery while in motion, and such instructions should be strictly carried out.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Marquis of Worcester, from Caldera, with 320 tons of bar copper, and 310 tons of silver ore, for H. Bath and Son; the Aeron Quaker, from Carthagena, with 100 tons of zinc ore, to order; the Roundshot, from Catania, with a cargo of brimstone, for Eilford, Williams and Co.; the J. Owen, from Bilbao, with 317 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers; the Rose of St. Agnes, from Bilbao, with 180 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; the Argyra, from Carlotorte, with 350 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; the Living Fox, from Bilbao, with 450 tons of iron ore, for Richards, Power, and Co.; the Ann Jane, from Moss, Norway, with 165 tons of nickel ore, for H. H. Vivian; the Empire, from Bilbao, with 322 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers; the Elizabeth, from Bilbao, with 235 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; also several cargoes of pitwood, for Polingdestre and Mesnier.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 29.—There has been a good supply of vessels in the northern ports lately, and a large amount of general business has been done. The Coal Trade shows signs of dullness in some branches; the house coal trade, of course, is expected to be somewhat slack, as we are in the height of the hot season, but the other branches are really not so good as might be wished. There are no complaints whatever certainly of the coke trade, but, as remarked, the house coal trade is rather dull, and some anxiety is shown to effect sales to keep the works going, and the same remark, unfortunately, applies to the steam coal trade, which is not so good as was expected at the present moment. At Seaton Delaval and the adjoining collieries in the centre of the steam coal district of Northumberland some depression has been felt lately, which most certainly cannot be concealed. However, as the Iron Trade continues to advance the coal trade in all its branches must be fully employed shortly. Iron ship-building on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees continues to push forward most vigorously, and most of the engine works, foundries, &c., are well employed, and some of them, now that the holidays are over, are working night and day. This is the case at the immense engine and ordnance works at Elswick, where all branches are extremely busy, and great extensions of the works are now in progress. Exports of coal, coke, and iron, more particularly railway iron, continue on a large scale at Tyne Dock and other points, and the imports of timber, esparto grass, and iron ore continue on a large scale. There has also been a good business done lately in chemicals, and the exports of alkali, soda, &c., have been very large.

Great exertions are now making to get coals out of the old pits at Hebburn, and this will be accomplished very shortly; the workings have been cleared out up to the face of the coal, and all that is now required is to get the new ventilating fan to work, in order to clear the workings of gas. At any rate this is the most important thing wanted, and the necessary erections are being pushed forward, and also the various appliances for raising the coal in the shaft and at surface, so that in a short time this old and well-known colliery will be again got into working order. The lowest seam yet proved is nearly 6 feet in thickness, and is entire over the whole royalty; and, in addition to this, there is a large quantity of coal remaining in the Bensham and High Main seams, so that a large quantity of excellent house, and also manufacturing and coking, coal will be produced here shortly. And when this great work is achieved the spirited proprietors will, no doubt, turn their attention to the opening out of the well-known High Main seam, a first-class house coal, still remains.

As there is in the collieries now working on the Tyne and Wear but a very small quantity, comparatively, of first-class house coal remaining, the demand for this coal must increase yearly, and a good profit will certainly yet be made from the working of those stores of house coal situated on the Tyne.

At the Felling Colliery, near Gateshead, a large chimney is being erected, and a number of coke-ovens, for the purpose of converting the coals got from the Busty deep seam, lately won, into coke. This coal has now been proved fully, and it produces a first-class coke; and beneath the seam is a layer of fire-clay, from which good fire-bricks are made. This colliery, therefore, now produces in considerable quantity three descriptions of coal—that is, gas, steam, and coking coal; and the working of the range of coking ovens, alluded to above, must materially tend to the prosperity of the place, as the demand for coke at present is very great indeed.

A gentleman died on Friday last well known in the coal and other trades of the district—we allude to Mr. W. BURDON. He was an extensive colliery owner, having worked the well-known Team Colliery, near Gateshead, of which he was sole lessee many years. He had also a considerable share in the Seaton Delaval Colliery, and was the principal partner in the Broomhill Colliery. He had also considerable estates in various parts of the country. He was a man possessed of considerable scientific and mechanical knowledge, and at one time he was connected with the invention of a coal-cutting machine, and made some exertion to introduce the machine into actual use in his collieries, but, like many others, he failed in doing this. Some time ago he bought a small estate on the River Team, near Gateshead, and here he constructed first machinery for reducing wood to pulp for the purpose of paper-making, and ultimately he established works for making paper of different kinds from this pulp and other articles, and those works he was still engaged in completing up to the time, at least within a few days, of his death, for he was at the works on Tuesday week, and died on Friday last, having been struck by paralysis. He was a very kind and considerate master, and he will be much regretted by a large number of old servants, and the commercial classes generally with whom he came in contact.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, petitions praying for a better inspection of mines, payment by weight, and weekly wages in money, were presented, by Col. Clive, from the Seghill Colliery; by Mr. Arthur, from the Gosforth Colliery; by Mr. W. Beaumont, from Dudley Collieries; and by Mr. J. White, from South Church and Bishop Auckland Collieries, praying for certain amendments in the Mines Regulation Bill; by Mr. Miall, from the Northern Division of the county of Durham; and by Mr. Holms, from Newsham Colliery, to the same effect.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

June 30.—Most branches of the Iron Trade are now tolerably active, and Derbyshire is sharing in the prosperity which appears so general in all parts of the country, so far as that important part of our industrial system is concerned. The production of pig-iron is still very large, and considerably in excess of what has been turned out in former years, so that a heavy tonnage is being sent away daily by rail. The steel works are also doing a very fair business. There has been little or no change, so far as Coal is concerned, household qualities, as might be expected, are in very moderate request, and merchants do not appear inclined to hold large stocks. In steam coal, however, the demand is rather good, not only for inland consumption, but also for the Yorkshire ports for exportation. A considerable tonnage is also being sent into Northamptonshire for the supply of the iron works, which are about to be enlarged to such an extent that a larger additional tonnage in that direction may be looked for. In the Unstone Valley, midway between Sheffield and Chesterfield, on the new branch line of the Midland, the minerals are being opened out, not only coal but ironstone as well. The workings there are being actively pushed forward, and before long a considerable addition will be made to the tonnage of coal and iron ore raised in Derbyshire, which, from being nearer to London than most other districts, and having the advantage of a moderate rate of freight by railway, promises to become a still more important mining county than it has yet been. Some few of the lead mines are raising a fair tonnage of ore, but there are a great many doing little or nothing. At Bage, near Wirksworth, a large number of men are employed, and the mine is turning out a highly profitable one.

There has been no falling off in the activity which has prevailed at the iron and steel works in Sheffield for some months past. Makers of Bessemer material were never busier, and, as a rule, the orders are considerably in excess of the ability to supply. Every description of locomotive and railway plant is in brisk request, and still further orders are expected from Russia, which has long been amongst the best customers of which our ironmasters in South Yorkshire can boast. In the Rotherham district also the works are kept actively going in nearly all descriptions. Rails, tyres, axles, and girders are all in brisk demand, and for which considerable orders are in hand. At the extensive works of the Messrs. Dawes, at Elsecar, who are amongst the largest makers of iron in the kingdom, and noted for their rails in particular, the greatest activity prevails. Large quantities of rails and plates are sent by water to Goole, and shipped to London, from which they are exported to the East and other foreign parts. The firm is now putting down a number of puddling-furnaces to be heated by gas, and which will be quite a novelty in the locality, so that their completion and mode of working is looked forward to with no little interest.

The South Yorkshire Coal Trade is still very quiet, so far as regards household qualities, for which the demand is of a very limited character, but a fair business is being done in "bards" for Hull and Grimsby for exportation to the North of Europe. Viscount Galway is now engaged in sinking a pit on his own land, about a couple of miles from Royston, a small station on the Midland Railway, and is about to erect a number of houses for the workmen. There is only one other colliery in the same locality, and should the Barnsley Thick coal be sunk to in that locality it would open up an extensive trade in a new district, where labour could easily be obtained. The decision of Sir J. Karslake, the arbitrator appointed by the Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies to decide as to the carriage rates on the lines to the metropolis, has not yet been given, although the evidence has closed some three or four months. The delay has caused no small dissatisfaction amongst the coalowners of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, whose interests will be considerably affected by the decision given.

NEW IRON FIELD.—A few years ago it was discovered that ironstone existed in the upper colliery series of the beautiful vale of Kirkham, close by the fine remains of the Priory of Augustinian Canons (12th century), upon the estate of Mr. E. Clough Taylor, of Kirkham Abbey, and also upon the estates of the Earls of Carlisle, on the opposite side of the vale. The two properties are divided by the navigable Derwent and by the York and Malton Railway, with both of which communication can be easily established. Some small workings have been made as tests of the value of the minerals, and in 1867 it was attempted to form a company (limited), but in those times it did not succeed. A private firm, Messrs. Woodcock and Co., have now become lessees, and are this week delivering their tramway plates and preparing for a vigorous working of the new mines on the Kirkham side. As reported upon by Mr. J. G. Beckton, C.E., and Mr. John Abbott, M.E., there is a working thickness of 9 feet, and every requisite on the place for producing iron of good quality, 31 per cent. of pig-iron having been obtained. Blast-furnaces are to be built on the spot.

#### WEST GODOLPHIN—SPECIAL REPORT.

June 22.—We beg to hand you the following report, after a careful survey and strict enquiry into the present value of the different lodes and future prospects of the undertaking:—South Lode: Lloyd's shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 fms. from surface, and levels driven from same at the depth of 17, 25, and 45 fathoms. Thomas's shaft has been sunk to a depth of 52 fms. from surface, and levels driven from the same at the depth of 17, 25, and 45 fathoms; the lode runs from east to west, is from 1 to 2½ ft. wide, underlying north about 1½ ft. per fathom, composed of peach, prinn, gossan, copper, mundle, and tin. Large quantities of the latter have been raised from this lode at good profit, and in the bottom of the lowest level the lode still remains worth fully 20l. per fathom; in some instances this lode is worth 70l. per fathom.—North Lode: Godfrey's shaft has been sunk to the deep adit, or 35 fathoms from surface. The new shaft (120 fathoms east of Godfrey's shaft) has been sunk to the shallow adit; the lode runs about 20° north of east and south of west, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, underlying 1 ft. per fathom, composed of peach, prinn, gossan, mundle, and tin; this lode has in places proved very productive for tin, and has been worked at as low a tribute as 1s. 6d. in 1l. In the bottom of the lowest level on this lode a good deposit of tin remains, which with the assistance of pumping power may be profitably worked.—Bury's Lode: This lode runs east and west, underlying south, has only been worked to a limited extent, but has been proved highly productive, and is to be worked profitably.—South Hope Lode: This lode has been seen at the shallow adit only, is from 2 to 4 ft. wide, producing low-priced tinstuff, but has very favourable appearances of improving in depth.—Hope Lode: This lode has been worked with varied success from surface to a depth of 50 fathoms.—Gilbert's Caunter Lode: This has proved one of the most valuable and productive lodes in the set, and has been worked for a length of half a mile. Its bearings are 25° east of south and west of north, with little or no underlie, composed of peach, prinn, spar, iron, gossan, and large quantities of tin. Numerous shafts have been sunk upon it, and levels driven communicating one with the other. About 70 fathoms to the north of Charlie's shaft a good bunch of tin was discovered, and worked to a depth of 10 fms. It is now remains good in the bottom of the level, worth 20l. per fathom. At about 70 fms. the shaft there remains a run of tin ground about 20 fathoms in length, worth 5l. per fathom; at this point the lode is intersected by the Hope lode, which is 2 ft. wide, rich for tin. The pressure engine-shaft has been sunk 22 fms. below the deep adit, which is 27 fms. from surface, on a lode worth for tin from 10l. to 30l. per fathom; the bottom of the shaft (12 ft. long) is worth at the present moment fully 60l. per fathom; it is 4 ft. wide, with a good matrix of gossan, peach, spar, prinn, and a little iron: 20 fms. farther south a run of tin ground still remains in the bottom of the deep adit for 12 fathoms, worth 6l. per fathom, and again for 4 fathoms, worth 12l. per fathom, at which point the caunter has again been intersected by another east and west lode, before alluded to as the Hope lode. In the present end of the deep adit, on the caunter, the lode is worth 6l. per fathom. In advance of the present end about 50 fathoms, and in the position of pump shaft, a course of tin is left standing in the bottom of the shallow adit 20 fathoms long, worth 12l. per fathom. The average cost of working these lodes is—for sinking, 3l. 10s.; driving, 2l. 5s.; and stopping, 1l. 10s. per fathom. The present underground operations are confined to the caunter and south and north lodes at and above the deep adit levels. Sae preparations are being made for the immediate erection of a 30-in. cylinder

steam-engine, for the double purpose of pumping and drawing. We anticipate this work to be completed in three or four months from the present date, when with the assistance of the steam-power we shall be enabled to work the valuable courses of tin alluded to above, which are now under water; this will enable us to carry on our operations on an extended scale, and at a good profit to the adventurers. In addition to the points alluded to above, some very important discoveries have been made in the western part of our set, from which we believe good results will ensue, but our operations in this part have been so limited that we postpone for the present a full description. We expect, however, at the next general meeting to give a favourable account of them. With the exception of the steam-engine and pumps, we have on the mine all the plant and machinery necessary for carrying on the operations to a very large extent, and we have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the engine is completed we shall recommence profitable working, and further anticipate that the mine will in a very limited space of time be acknowledged to be one of the best tin mines in the county of Cornwall.—CHAS. THOMAS, Secretary; JOHN POPE, Manager.

#### THE VAN MINE—MONTHLY REPORT.

June 27.—The cross-cut north at Edwards's shaft is driven 13 fms. 4 ft.; we have not met with anything of value for the last month, only a few spots of ore occasionally. In the 45 ft. level cross-cut we have not had more than 24 hours working for the last month, owing to our having intercepted the main leader in the lode, and thereby draining the water from it. We expected the water will be clear by Wednesday; it would have been unwavering by to-day, only we were obliged to stop the engine for repairs for about 30 hours. The present end of the cross-cut shows a lode worth about 12 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 54 cross-cut, in the 30 ft. level, west of engine-shaft, is in 4 fms., the last 2 fms. of which will yield 4½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stripping down of the lode to the full width westward from a point 16 fms. west of engine-shaft, in the 30 ft. level, the part of the lode carried here is worth 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom, width 17 ft. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of the engine-shaft (five in number) are on an average 24 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 15 is now 107 fms. west of engine-shaft; this level is driving by the side of the lode, towards Edwards's shaft. The stripping down of the lode to the full width in the side of the 15 ft. level, 70 fms. west of engine-shaft, is worth 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. This month we intend setting a stope in the back of the level at this point. The stripping down of the lode to the full width, east and west of the 54 fms. cross-cut, the width of the lode here is 33 ft., and produce 4½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 54 fms. stope, in back of the same, is worth 5 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width, 33 ft. The 54 fms. winze, sinking below the 15, west of engine-shaft, is down 7 fms. The three stopes in back of the same level, west of engine-shaft, are on an average 17 ft. wide, and will yield about 26 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The three stopes in back of the same level, east of engine-shaft, will produce about 32 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width, 24 ft. The three stopes in back of the same level, east of engine-shaft, on the north part of the lode, are worth on an average 25 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; width, 10½ ft. The 120 fms. winze, in bottom of the deep adit level, west of engine-shaft, is down 6 fms. The 54 fms. winze, in bottom of the same level, east of engine-shaft, is down 4 fms. The deep adit east is now extended 118 fms. by the side of the lode. The permanent levels are pushed forward vigorously. The 15 ft. level, east of shaft, will be resumed in a few days. Surface: I hope to have engine and crusher to work on the new floors in about a fortnight. All the machinery is in good working order. Until we have more water we cannot sample more than 350 tons for the month, which will be on Monday next.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

#### MINING IN GERMANY.

[From the *Lenne*, Westphalia, Prussia.]

The prospects of the Sigena Sulphur Mining Company (Limited) relating to the purchase and working of the sulphur ore mines situated near Meggen, in the mining district of Arnsberg, Westphalia, Prussia, and belonging to the mining company Sigena, immediately after its appearance in 1867 has had the effect of increasing the interest in the working of the mines, and the representations serving as basis of the prospectus are incorrect in most material points, and that the statements as regards the profit of the mines contained therein are erroneous, and based upon wrong returns.

How is the position of the Sigena affairs at present? More than three years having elapsed since its foundation, and has the prospectus realised what it promised? Have its representations proved true? How have the figures used in the prospectus of the so brilliantly represented estimation of profits turned out? The figures of the prospectus will be found to be a very gross overstatement, and its promises, received any dividend yet, and is there any prospect that they ever will receive any? The experience of the last three years have only too much justified the former warnings; they also lead to a correct conclusion for the future. The prospectus estimates the profit of the mine Ernestus at 18,750l., and that of the mine Ermecke at 11,322l.; total, 29,982l., as a certainty. The delusion experienced has been too palpable. The general manager, A. A. Wynne, will not have proved to the administration of the company Sigena the figures of the prospectus to be true, but will be obliged to show their correctness in future. In reference to this it is only necessary to point out one fact, that when the Sigena Company were sued for one of the purchase amounts of about 130,000 thalers they tried their best to make good the objection that the mine Ermecke was, previous to the conclusion of the purchase, already worked out, and that they had been deceived with regard to the object of this sale.

The net profits of the Sigena Company arising out of the sale of sulphur ore during the last two years will be reduced to a minimum in consequence of the position of trade, if they should not even show a deficit.—2. The prospectus shows a net profit of 2000l., and 4000l.—6000l., as dues and incomes arising from the hereditary privileges of the mines Ernestus Tiefbau and Ermecke Erbstollen, which are, however, appointed to the settlement (Loosung) of the mines Keller and Philippine, belonging to the company Sigella.

a.—The Ermecke Mine is yet so far distant from any result that it will not be entitled to any privileges for years to come. The engine-shaft erected on the possessions of the mine Philippine, for the purpose of quicker working of the Ermecke Mine, a very costly concern, has been declared an inadmissible undertaking in all appeals, both by the mining authorities and the judge ordinary. All these considerable expenses have been incurred in vain.

The Ermecke Mine has, therefore, hitherto not only not produced any profit, but caused a great many fruitless expenses. Neither will it pay for the future, and any unprejudiced person will perceive that it never will fulfil its purpose, as the mine "General Raub Erbstollen," rented to the company Sigella, has been rented for the purpose of the expropriation of the Ermecke Erbstollen been worked steadily for years, and will even be finished in an inadmissible manner. It is, therefore, more likely that the General Raub Erbstollen will derive the benefit of the Sigena districts if anything should be left.

b.—The Ernestus Tiefbau Erbstollen causes yet more anxieties and expenses than the Ermecke Mine. After the Sigena Company has been ordered to line the whole distance of the Ernestus Mine with an electrolytic wall 2½ ft. thick, as well as the cross-cuttings in these works, the accomplishment of which has caused great sacrifice and expenses, they thought to have at last accomplished their task, and be entitled to a ninth. But, no! The forcible and secret endeavour to effect a cutting through from the Ernestus to the Keller Mine, contrary to the explicit prohibition of the authorities, has had the consequence that the whole cuttings are closed by the mining authorities by affixing the official seals, all those interested or employed in the Sigena Company being at the same time publicly informed of the criminal prosecution that threatens anybody removing official seals. This is not all! The mining authorities themselves then gave information to the Public Prosecutor for the purpose of the criminal prosecution of the Ernestus Erbstollen in wilfully trespassing the limits of the mines of the leader of the works of the cutting. Mr. Wyndham Wynne, as well as the manager. All these facts are official.

Thus it is now that the mine Ernestus Tiefbau Erbstollen is shut up. Should any cuttings now be commenced they will have to be effected according to the mining laws of Cologne by the Keller Mining Company. Should the Sigena Company not be satisfied with this they will have, according to the resolution of the mining authorities, to try this question in a court of law. It must be added that the proprietors of the Ernestus Erbstollen are in principle condemned to return to the Keller Mine the ore gained in the illegal works of these cuttings. All this shows how the estimated profits of the prospectus have turned out. Everywhere deception, and nothing but deception. It can anyhow be shown with certainty that the Sigena Company never will derive the benefit of it, in this place.

It must not be supposed that these deceptions are intentional. By the contract of the purchase of the mines, the Sigena Company have secured the transmission of the supposed rights of H. Börner on the Belmonte Mine, which is, however, the property of the Sigella Company. The manager, H. Schneider, has had these pretensions tried in a court of law for the Sigella Company. After a very expensive proceeding, which necessitated the re-building of the shaft Belmonte, the claim of Mr. Schneider was dismissed. Thus also these supposed rights, which should render the purchase of the mines profitable, have come to nothing, as well as other lawsuits, which, being based on arbitrary aggression into the possessions of third parties, have been lost.

It is certain that under such circumstances everyone who has as yet not any of the Sigena shares will do well not to purchase any. The principal cause of the non-fulfilment of the brilliant expectations of the profits shown in the prospectus is that the mines, according to the opinion of competent judges, as well as according to the experience hitherto had, are purchased too dear, and lies still more in the fact that many of the purchased objects were represented by the seller as valuable, which, in reality, have no value at all. The inherited privileges of the mines, of which so much was made in the prospectus, have in particular caused nothing but considerable expenses and trouble to the Sigena Company, but no profit was or ever will be made by them. EMIL BERGMANN.

Abschurh House, Sherborne-tane, E.C.

THE IRON TRADE IN CUMBERLAND.—The finished iron trade in West Cumberland, and, in fact, all over the North of England, is just now remarkably brisk and healthy, with bright prospects for the future. No less than 21 furnaces are in full blast, and only six out of blast, while five new furnaces are in course of construction, and more in contemplation.

MINING IN WEST SOMERSET.—We have had occasion to notice the success which has within a comparatively short period attended efforts to develop the mineral resources of districts which cannot be said to have previously enjoyed any mining reputation. Parts of North Wales and Shropshire furnish remarkable examples in connection with lead mining, and there is reason to believe that the Quantock hills of Somerset will some day contribute further evidence of the yet unexplored riches of our own country. As can be seen on the Government geological maps, these hills rise on the south of Bridgwater Bay, and illustrate an immense uprising of the slate formation, or killas, which is so productive of metalliferous ores in many parts. We understand the mining operations near Spaxton,

before alluded to, are still going on under the direction of a well-known and successful mining engineer, and that the productiveness of the lodes may now be said to be placed beyond all doubt, so that steps will soon be taken to thoroughly work the property, which, as it fortunately happens in this case, can be done by free drainage for a very small outlay.

THE CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES.—A sale was held on Wednesday, of the whole of the machinery and lease of the mines, all of which, after a spirited competition, was purchased by Mr. Wm. Grylls, of the firm of John Michael Williams and Company, bankers, Redruth, for 12,800l., on behalf of Mr. Alfred Lanyon, merchant, of Redruth. It is believed that the materials will be drawn up and sold. Mr. J. O. Mayne, of Truro, was the auctioneer. The mine was sold under order of the Vice-Warden of the Stannary Court, a petition having been filed to wind up the concern. The sale has caused an immense amount of anxiety in the neighbourhood of Gwennap.

PACIFIC.—Official advices have just been received, announcing that at Lander Hill Mine the lode in the 400 ft. level, which had been disturbed by a slide, has again improved, and is now as rich as ever, worth fully 200l. per fathom. The importance of the improvement is in the fact that the ore is now free from granite, and worth about 20l. per ton. Cross-cuts are being driven at the 515 ft. level, to intersect other known rich lodes, and are also progressing favourably. The advices from Union Hill Mine are also satisfactory, the profit during the month amounting to 400l. It is stated that the Eureka Mine at one time did not present prospects equal to the Union Hill at the present time. As to the return of the 3l. per share, it may be mentioned that July 14 has been fixed for the hearing of the cause, and, being unopposed, the distribution will be made shortly after that date.

#### TRESPARTIOT MINE.

A valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, situated at TRESPARTIOT, near BOSCASTLE, having been acquired upon very favourable terms, it is proposed to RAISE CAPITAL for its DEVELOPMENT in an economic and miner-like manner, and it is confidently believed that good dividends will be obtained upon the outlay made.

The dues will be 1-15th, and there are great facilities for land carriage, and for working the mine cheaply. The subjoined are reports which have just been made upon it:—

Redmoor Mine, Callington, May 13.—Agreeable to your request, I have this day examined some mineral property at Tresparrtiot, situated in the parish of St. Juliot, near Boscastle, and from what I could gather it was worked some years ago by a few, who were obliged to abandon it without reaching the main object—that is, the cutting of the silver-lead lode in the adit level. This lode is seen in open cuttings, or costeaning pits, on the back, and found to contain a large quantity of gossan, flookan, soft white prinn, and spar, intermixed with mundle, &c., from which several samples produced silver by assay, but little can be said respecting those pits; in fact, they are not deep enough for good settled ground, but in order to prove this property an adit was taken up from near the river, and judging from the heaps of stuff brought out I should think was driven several fathoms towards the lode; the adit being choked up I could not examine it, but no doubt it could be easily cleared, the drainage resumed, and the lode intersected within a short time, looking at the softness and nature of the stuff. I expect this level would cut the lode at about 8 fms. deep from surface, where you might expect good settled ground, which would enable you to further consider the development of the mine. There are other lodes in the neighbourhood, one running through Tresparrtiot village, on which three pits were sunk, and on the testimony of a very respectable man there were good stones of lead ore taken from the pits, and such large quantities of mundle as to render the water useless for culinary purposes. Mining not known much about, the pits were filled in. If you do not, with a few of your friends, think of trying the silver-lead lode referred to, I would recommend your granting it to be worked in a miner-like manner. First, license for 12 months (after which died if required)—say, £100 per acre for permanent drainage; compensation to tenant for drainage of crops, &c., by valuation; rent, £5 per year; and dues, 1-15th. As I have before said, the mineral worth is easily tested, the land carriage easy, and should it prove productive would open up a new district, which would not only remunerate the adventurers, lords, &c., but would give employment to thousands. THOMAS TAYLOR.

Tresparrtiot, April 28.—I have carefully inspected this property as a mining set, and there I find a strong lode, composed of iron, gossan, mundle, flookan, and capels; the direction of this lode is about 30° west of north, underlying north-east, of a promising character. A cross-cut level can be taken up, which will cut into the lode, for a very small amount of capital, and then drive on its course for (say) 30 fms., which will prove its component parts, and will justify the party for a further outlay. EML. HITCHENS.

Samples of the lead ores, which were sent without dressing to Mr. M. W. BAYDEN, the assayer, of Liskeard, were found to contain 8½ in 20 for lead, and 2½ ozs. of silver to the ton.

The capital will be raised by forming a small Cost-book Partnership; and capitalists who are desirous of joining the present proprietors in the enterprise, are requested to communicate at once with Mr. PHILIP JONES, of Tresparrtiot, near Boscastle, Cornwall, who will give them any further information they may require.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862; AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1867; AND IN THE MATTER OF THE TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED AND REDUCED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED AND REDUCED) having, by special resolution, REDUCED ITS CAPITAL, and such resolution having been confirmed by an Order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1870, the said Order, and a minute approved by the Court, showing that the capital of the company is now £172,000, divided into the following shares, viz.:—4000 fully paid up shares of £10 each; 8390 shares of £7 10s. each, in respect of which £6000 have been paid up; and of 2910 shares of £7 10s. each, remaining to be issued, have been DULY REGISTERED by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who has duly given his certificate of such registration.

BURCHILLS, 6, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster (Solicitors in the Matter for the Company).

Dated the 22d day of June, 1870.

#### PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRON WORKS COMPANY (PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKE UND HUTTEN-ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT).

##### PAYMENT OF INTEREST UPON PRIORITY OBLIGATIONS.

THE INTEREST due upon 1st July, 1870, upon the FIVE PER CENT. PRIORITY OBLIGATIONS of this company can be RECEIVED from that day upon delivery of the coupons, No. 2 (for the business year 1869-70), in amount of THIRTY SHILLINGS PER COUPON.

In LONDON, at the office of Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and TWELLS, 54, Lombard-street.

In DUBLIN, " " the BANK OF IRELAND.

In CORK, " " the CORK STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Dusseldorf, the 18th June, 1870. THE DIRECTION.

NOTE.—It has been resolved by the Council of Supervision (subject to the approval of the next general meeting) to pay the interest on these obligations for the future HALF-YEARLY, on the 2nd January and 1st July of each year.

#### NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

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"The arrangement of the code is very ingenious, and will prove ample for all practical purposes."—*Mining Journal*, June 18.

The press are unanimous in praising this little work, and the notices which have appeared are so numerous that it is impossible to quote even a line from each. The opinion, therefore, of this Journal only is quoted here.

London: GEORGE HOGG and Co., 122, Fleet-street, E.C.

#### MINING MAPS FOR SALE.

ST. AGNES MINING DISTRICT (mounted).....	£1 10
MINERA, BRYMBO, and RHABON DISTRICT.....	1 10
CLIVER and WHEAL ABRAHAM (Crown) DISTRICT.....	1 10
LESLAND (Cardon and Ludlow) DISTRICT.....	1 10
LESLAND and ST. IVES DISTRICT.....	1 10
ST. JUST MINING DISTRICT.....	1 10
CAMBORNE, ILLOGAN, REDRUTH, and GWENNAP DISTRICT.....	1 10
ST. AUSTELL (St. Mewan, St. Dennis, and St. Stephen's) MINING DISTRICT.....	1 10
AND CLAY DISTRICT.....	1 10

Apply to R. SYMONS, Surveyor, 11, Parade, Truro.

#### ENGINE COVERS—TARPAULINS—AIR SHAFTING FOR MINES.

THE BEST DESCRIPTIONS, and as SUPPLIED to the LARGEST FIRMS, can be obtained at— BENJAMIN EDGINGTON'S, 2, DUKE STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES, NEAR ABERDARE  
AND MERTHYR TYDIL.VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, also a QUANTITY OF VALUABLE  
PLANT, and a LARGE STOCK OF IRONSTONE, &c.TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,  
THE PENRHUW MINE WORKS.Situate between the GLYN NEATH and HIRWAIN STATIONS on the VALE  
OF NEATH RAILWAY.  
This property comprises about 600 acres of land, exclusive of about 250 acres  
on Hirwain Common, about to be allotted.  
Term unexpired about 44 years. Surface rent, £170 per annum. Mineral  
deed rent, £100 per annum.Portions of the surface have been sub-let at rents about £75 per annum in  
excess of the surface ground rent.The royalties payable are—on ironstone, 8d. per ton; coal, 6d. per ton; small  
coal, 3d. per ton; fire-clay, 4d. per ton; building stone, 2d. per ton.The Vale of Neath Railway runs through the property, and there there is a  
convenient siding for the use of the works.About 100,000 tons of ironstone have been raised, and it is of excellent  
quality; and it is estimated that 50,000 tons of ironstone per annum might be  
conveniently raised during the unexpired term.The workings are by level, and on the crop of the beds, and the ironstone is  
raised at a low cost.The leases contain full powers for the establishment of iron or steel works,  
blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, &c.The situation is well adapted for such purposes. On the northern side the  
River Neath forms the boundary, with abundant supply of water; limestone is  
close at hand. The communication is convenient by railway and canal to the  
various parts of Swansea, Briton Ferry, and Neath, and by railway (broad  
and narrow gauge) in all directions.The position and the facilities of transit make this property, whether  
regarded as a ready source for large supply of the best argillaceous ironstone to  
existing iron works, or as a site for the erection of iron and steel works, most  
deserving the attention of ironmasters and capitalists.This property is in good working order, and there is a considerable amount of  
ironstone on bank, which may be taken by a purchaser. Also,  
THE GLYNBONT WORKS AND COLLIERY.

Situate at GLYN NEATH, on the VALE OF NEATH RAILWAY.

This property consists of minerals under about 640 acres of land (a large  
extension of which may be easily arranged), together with powers of using the  
surface for working the minerals, and is held for an unexpired term of about  
44 years.Dead rent, £250 per annum. Royalties—coal, 6d. per ton; small or brush coal,  
and culm, sand, and building stone, 3d.; ironstone, 8d.; fire-clay, 6d. Surface  
rent, 10s. per acre, except where taken for houses, for which the price is £10 per  
acre.The workings at the Glyn Neath Station are the property of the vendors, and are  
of a most substantial character. The situation, on account of the formation and  
extent of the ground, the abundant supply of water, and the inexhaustible  
supply of minerals and facilities of transit, is admirably adapted for the erection  
of blast-furnaces, iron or steel mills on a large scale, and forms one of the finest  
sites in the county for the purpose.The vendors have also 21 broad-gauge wagons to dispose of, also a quantity  
of plant other than that used on the Penrhwy and Glynbont Works, and they  
are willing to dispose of such last-mentioned plant, or the wagons, or the iron-  
stone in parcels to suit the convenience of buyers.For further particulars and reports apply to DAVID JOSEPH, Esq., Rockleaze,  
Dardham Down, Bristol; or to Messrs. JOHNSON, UPTON and BUDD,  
20 Austin Friars, London, Solicitors.

Dated June 18, 1870.

## HEMATITE IRON ORE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the ROYALTY of about SEVENTY  
ACRES OF LAND, in the parish of LAMPLUGH. It adjoins iron ore  
royalties recently leased, and is within a mile of the Whitehaven, Cleator, and  
Egremont Railway.For further information, apply to Mr. JOHN J. BOWMAN, Hodyoad House,  
Lamplugh, Cockerham.

## VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very  
superior lot of the above, including—  
80, 60, 50, 30, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;  
24 inch ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;  
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;  
Several good BOILERS;A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled  
and fagged, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold  
on very reasonable terms.For particulars, apply to—  
LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.  
Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,  
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in.,  
60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and  
CRUSHERS of various sizes.A NUMBER OF BOILERS.  
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for  
MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

For further particulars, apply to—  
MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO.,  
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
HAYLE, CORNWALL.AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of  
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING  
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—  
40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.  
25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.  
60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.  
30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.Timber, and various useful mining materials.  
Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O.  
HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS  
MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL.EIGHT STEAM ENGINES,  
Including ONE 80 in. (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing  
purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; 11 and 12 in. H and door-  
pieces; hammered iron rod plates; rail, scrap, and cast iron; with a large  
quantity of useful MINING MATERIALS.

For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKEY, at the counting-house.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,  
CORNWALL.MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING and OTHER ENGINES and GENERAL  
MACHINERY, have FOR SALE:—  
ONE 56 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.  
ONE 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.  
ONE 8 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.Several CORNISH BOILERS.  
Also a large assortment of NEW and SECONDHAND PITWORK, at mode-  
rate prices.LONDON OFFICES,—1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET  
BUILDINGS, E.C.FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WREXHAM  
COLLIERY, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE, TWO large T BOBS and  
TWO ROCKERS, with fittings complete; about 156 yards of 19 inch PUMPS,  
faced; several 18 inch CLACK PIPES, working barrels, buckets, and con-  
nections, complete; quantity of DOOR and PUMP JOINT RINGS, PUMP  
ROD PLATES, BOLTS, &c.; a 33 inch PLUNGER POLE and CASE, and a  
12 inch ditto. Also a 21 inch high-pressure BEAM ENGINE, complete, and  
other PUMPING MACHINERY.For particulars, apply to—  
Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, Manager.FOR SALE, a superior secondhand 25-horse power PORTABLE  
STEAM ENGINE, also a 16-horse power, both equal to new, and guar-  
anteed.FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class new PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,  
3 to 12-horse power, with all recent improvements.PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice, suitable for Portable Engines.  
FOR SALE, a secondhand PORTABLE ENGINE, with a MORTAR MILL.  
Apply to—  
BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—  
ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.  
ONE 30 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, with or without  
BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps  
connected.ONE 20 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. and 8 ft. stroke, with or with-  
out BOILER.  
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.  
THREE CORNISH BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.  
Also, several CORNISH CRUSHERS, of various sizes.A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron  
nozzles, rings, &c.For further information, apply to—  
W. MATTHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.  
Tavistock, June 9th, 1870.In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and  
of the TREVESEA AND BREA TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY  
(LIMITED).—By the direction of His Honor, the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby  
given, that on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, at the hour of Eleven  
o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro,  
in the said Stannaries, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of ONE  
POUND AND NINE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories  
settled on the List of Contributories of the above-named company.  
All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place  
aforesaid to offer objections to such call.  
CHARLES LOWREY, Pease's-buildings, South Parade, Leeds  
(Liquidator of the said company).

Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Cornwall.IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the  
PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor,  
the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the 12th day of  
July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro,  
in the county of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE a CALL of TWO  
POUNDS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled on the List of Contri-  
butories of the above-named company as present members thereof.  
All persons interested therein are entitled to attend personally, or by their  
solicitor or competent agent, at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections  
to such call.  
FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 29, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.  
Stannaries of Devon.IN RE WHEAL EMMA MINE.  
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Codd  
v. Hadley and Others, and dated the 20th day of June instant, at the  
Registrar's Office, in Truro, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July next, at Twelve  
o'clock at noon precisely.—  
30 (39993rd) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Thomas Salt,  
Of and in the said MINE.  
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro.  
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 22, 1870.

## In Voluntary Liquidation under the Companies Act, 1862.

THE CAMBRIAN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).  
TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY MR. T. W. HILL (by order  
of Mr. George Haswell, the liquidator voluntarily appointed by the  
company), at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in Oswestry, on Friday, the 2nd July,  
1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One or more Lots, and subject to con-  
ditions, the LEASEHOLD and other BENEFICIAL INTEREST of the CAMBRIAN  
SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED), in the CAMBRIAN SLATE QUAR-  
RIES, comprising all the VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE and EXTENSIVE  
VEINS, BEDS, and STRATA OF SLATES and FLAGGS, known collectively as  
THE CAMBRIAN SLATE QUARRIES.And in the offices, sheds, water supply, rights, easements, and interests thereto  
belonging, situate at CHWEL UCHA, in the parish of LLANSAIN-  
TFFRAID GLYN EIRIOG, in the county of DENBIGH. And also the WHOLE  
of the PLANT and MACHINERY, moveable tools, and similar effects, and the  
STOCK of SLATES on the ground—all the property of the company.The Cambrian Slate Quarries have been opened for several years, have pro-  
duced a large quantity of first-rate slates, and are capable of great develop-  
ment. They are situate about ten miles from Oswestry, and will be upon a  
branch of the authorised Ellesmere and Glyn Valley Railway, about to be con-  
structed as a horse tramway under the provisions of a Bill now in Parliament,  
and by means of which tramway they will be placed in immediate connection  
with the Great Western Railway System and the Shropshire Union Railways  
and Canals of the London and North-Western Railway Company. They are  
now approached by the turnpike-roads from Chirk and Oswestry, and highways  
from Llangollen and Fron Cynllyn.The quarries, machinery, and plant are in full working order and condition,  
and may be inspected at any time upon application at the works.The property is held under leases, originally for thirty years, containing pro-  
visions for renewal for a further term of thirty years, which leases may be in-  
spected at the offices of the solicitors, and will be produced at the time of sale.Printed particulars may be obtained on application at the offices of the  
company, Foregate-street, Chester; or Messrs. LONGUEVILLE, JONES, and WIL-  
LIAMS, solicitors, Oswestry, at each of which places maps of the property may  
be inspected, and all necessary further information obtained.

## NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High  
Court of Chancery, made in a Cause "Williamson v. Williamson," with  
the approval of the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, by  
Messrs. COCKSEY AND SON, the persons appointed to sell the same, at the  
North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, on Wednes-  
day, the 20th day of July, 1870, at Three or Four o'clock in the afternoon, in  
17 or such other lots, and subject to such conditions as shall be then declared,  
with the option of determining at the time of sale the order in which the lots  
shall be put up, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, late belonging to  
HUGH HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, Esq., deceased, viz.:—

## VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES,

Consisting of FARMS and COLLIERIES, situate at PINNOX and CHELL, in  
the parishes of BURSLEM and WOLSTANTON, in the county of STAFFORD,  
comprising 487A. 0R. 12P. of FREEHOLD SURFACE LANDS, with the MINES  
and MINERALS thereunder; 26A. 0R. 5P. of FREEHOLD MINES, without sur-  
face, and the various SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE under; 53A. 1R. 27P.  
of LANDS adjoining the freehold estate, held under lease for a term of 40 years  
from the 24th day of June, 1866; together with the farm houses and farm build-  
ings, managers' houses and offices, 100 workmen's dwellings, foundry, fitting  
shops, smiths' and carpenters' shops, winding and pumping engines, pit shafts,  
railways, and other colliery plant, erected, and being in and upon the said  
lands.The mines include all the principal seams of coal and ironstone in the North  
Staffordshire coal field.The situation of the property is in close proximity to the towns of Burslem  
and Tunstall, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey Canal, and  
the main line of the North Staffordshire Railway, the intended branch of which  
to Tunstall and the Potteries Loop Line will pass through the property, and the  
company are under obligation to complete both these lines by the 5th July, 1872.The collieries are traversed by a private locomotive railway, by which the  
produce of the mines is conveyed to a wharf adjoining the main street of the town  
of Tunstall. There is another wharf belonging to the estate at Brown Hills, on  
the Trent and Mersey Canal, from which coal and ironstone are forwarded in  
large quantities to South Staffordshire and other districts.The estate affords convenient sites for the erection of blast-furnace and iron  
works, and contains an ample supply of excellent ironstone, as well as coal  
suitable for the manufacture of iron.Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis from Messrs.  
JOSEPH COCKSEY and SON, Auctioneers and Mining Engineers, West Bromwich;  
Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Hoscon Mills, near Tunstall; ELIAS DORNING, Esq.,  
R.E., 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester; JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Ince Hall,  
Wigan, and Belton Grange, Rugby; Messrs. SLATER, HEBBLES, and Co., Soli-  
citors, Manchester; Messrs. BIRCHALL, WRIGHT, SOPIERTY, Macleod,  
field; Messrs. BLAKE and TRAFFORD, Solicitors, Northwich; Messrs. WEDLAKE  
and LETTS, Solicitors, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London, E.C.; Messrs. KEARY  
and SON, Solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent; and at the place of sale.

## ROCK, WORCESTERSHIRE.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, called  
BARRATT'S FARM.Situate in the Parish of ROCK, in the County of WORCESTER, and near to the  
turnpike road leading from Bewdley to Tenbury.MR. NATHANIEL TAYLOR has received instructions TO  
SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Star Hotel, Worcester, on Monday,  
the 11th day of July, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in one or the under-  
mentioned lots, the following VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY:—THE ESTATE in its entirety comprises a comfortable and commodious FARM-  
HOUSE, called BARRATT'S, with barn, stable, cow-house, sheds, and other  
necessary agricultural buildings; a well-known BRICK YARD, with BRICK  
KILNS, extensive shedding, THREE newly-erected COTTAGES, with pro-  
ductive gardens, together with the VALUABLE MINES of COAL and CLAY which  
underlie the principal portion of the estate, and contain 190A. 1R. 10P., or there-  
abouts.The estate will be first submitted in One Lot, and if an acceptable offer is not  
made, it will be divided into the four following or such other lots as may be  
determined upon at the time of sale:—LOT 1.—A brick-built cottage, with productive garden, in the occupation of  
William Broom, and several pieces or parcels of highly productive land, con-  
taining 20A. 1R. 10P., or thereabouts.LOT 2 will comprise a cottage and garden, in the occupation of George Gun-  
trip, with brick yard, brick kiln, shedding, and two pieces of land, containing  
10A. 3R. 3P., or thereabouts.LOT 3.—Barratt's Farm, with farmhouse, agricultural buildings, and several  
pieces of arable, meadow, and pasture land, containing in the whole 61A. 1R.  
8P., or thereabouts. The mines of coal under part of this lot will be reserved.LOT 4.—A well built and comfortable cottage, pleasantly situated, adjoining  
the Bewdley and Tenbury turnpike road, and now occupied by Charles Hopcott,  
and several pieces of pasture land, containing together 27A. 3R. 4P., or there-  
abouts.The estate is intersected and approached by good roads, is distant four and  
a half miles from Bewdley, six from Stourport, eight from Kidderminster, and  
fifteen from Worcester.The land is varied, but of excellent corn-growing quality, with some produc-  
tive orcharding.The house and farm buildings are commodious and well arranged, the brick-  
yard is well known for producing bricks and tiles of the best quality, and pos-  
sesses an excellent bed of clay.Rich beds of coal underlie the principal portion of the property. For several  
years coal mines have been actively worked on the adjoining land, and at the  
present time a six-foot seam is being worked in Lot 4.The estate may be viewed on application to Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, Blakemore  
Farm, Rock; and further particulars, with plans, may be obtained of Mr. R.  
H. WHITCOMBE, Solicitor, Bewdley; or Mr. NATHANIEL TAYLOR, Auctioneer  
and Valuer, Worcester.

## FLINTSHIRE.

A VALUABLE and HIGHLY SPECULATIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,  
comprising a compact FARM of about seventy-eight acres, delightfully situ-  
ate on the slope of a hill, commanding unlimited views, of panoramic beauty,  
and deserving special notice from the fact that it presents undeveloped  
sources of wealth in a series of rich lime rocks, veins of lead and other ores,  
and, having a branch railway through it, with an arrangement for a siding,  
the minerals may be immediately worked, with the anticipation of immense  
results.MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, AND FARMER WILL  
SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, in the City of London, on Tuesday,  
July 12, at Two, a VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the town-  
ship of UCHYMYNYDD UCHA, and parish of HOPE, near TRYDDYN, about  
six miles from Mold, twelve from Chester, and five from the Wrexham, Rossett,  
and Hope railway stations, comprising a commodious FARM HOUSE, known  
as TRIMLEY HALL, with large range of outbuildings, yards, garden, small  
paddock, and about 78A. 1R. 10P. of arable, pasture, and wood land, let to a  
yearly tenant at the annual rent of £130. The property includes a series of  
lime rocks, of a highly valuable and exceptional character. There are also all  
the indications of lead, and reports which have been obtained are so satisfac-  
tory that an energetic proprietor may confidently expect to realise from this  
source a very considerable income, if not a large fortune. Also, a ground-rent  
of 5s per annum, secured upon Frith Mill, with its plant, land, and appurte-  
nances, containing about one acre, with reversion at Michaelmas, 1892, to the  
rack rental.The Wrexham and Minera Branch Railway, now in course of construction,  
passes through the property. Arrangements have been made for a siding and  
other accommodation works, and a station shortly expected to be opened will  
afford increased facilities of access.Particulars, with plan, of Messrs. WITTINGTON and PETTY, solicitors, Man-  
chester; JAMES WHEELER, Esq., solicitor, 4, Victoria-street, Westminster,  
S.W.; and of the auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

By order of the Trustees of the late Mr. Peter Littler.

TO LAND OWNERS, COAL OWNERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND  
OTHERS.VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT PARR, near ST. HELEN'S,  
with the mines and beds of COAL thereunder.MR. WM. BIRCHALL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on  
Thursday, the 28th day of July, 1870, at half-past Five for Six o'clock  
in the afternoon, at the Raven Hotel, St. Helen's, in the county of Lancaster,  
subject to conditions to be then produced, and in one or several lots, all that  
PIECE OF LAND, with the MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, SHIPPOON,  
OUTBUILDINGS, and SIX COTTAGES thereon erected, situated at Parr Flatt,  
Parr, near St. Helen's, in the county of Lancaster, belonging to the Trustees of  
the said Peter Littler, bounded on the western side by land belonging to the  
executors of the late Hy. Tickle, on the northern and eastern sides by land  
late belonging to Mrs. Makin (deceased), and on the southern side by the  
high road leading from St. Helen's to Warrington, and containing in the whole  
upwards of four acres of land.The land is supposed to contain the following MINES of COAL—viz.: Lion's  
Delfs, 2 ft. 6 in.; London's Delfs, 2 ft.; Potato Delfs, 6 ft.; Eartha Delfs,  
2 ft. 3 in.; Little Delfs, 2 ft. 3 in.; Maria Delfs, 6 ft.; and Bottom Delfs, 6 ft.  
The mines of coal on this land have never yet been worked, and the property is  
sold together with all mines and rights of mining and getting coal or other  
minerals thereunder.The dwelling house and outbuildings, and the six cottages, produce an ag-  
gregate yearly rent of £65.For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer; and to Messrs. STONE and  
BARTLEY, Solicitors, Adelphi Bank-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool.

## PRELIMINARY.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

RE HOLYWELL TIN PLATE WORKS COMPANY, HOLYWELL,  
FLINTSHIRE.MESSRS. WHEATLEY KIRK AND PRICE are honoured with  
instructions from the Trustee herein TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at an  
early date, all the nearly NEW and modern PLANT, STEAM ENGINES,  
BOILERS, SLATE MILLS, FURNACES, TUNNING MACHINES, UTENSILS,  
FIXTURES, and apparatus, and a large assemblage of miscellaneous effects,  
further particulars of which will be given in future papers and catalogues,  
which may be had of the Auctioneers, 35, Princess-street, Manchester.The plant, machinery, and effects will be on view the week previous to the sale,  
and applications for that purpose must be addressed to the trustee of the estate,  
Mr. JAMES RATCLIFFE, Hawarden Iron Works, Hawarden, near Chester.

## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By order of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the EXCEED-  
INGLY VALUABLE and WELL KNOWN PLANT, MACHINERY, &c.,  
until lately used for working the trains in the tunnel from Edge Hill to  
Lime-street, Liverpool, and vice versa, two independent pair of high-class  
WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 25½ in. bore, by 6 ft. stroke, winding ma-  
chinery, main wheel 20 ft. diameter, chains, ralls, pulleys, capstan, and fit-  
tings; bogie frame, with tightening pulley, balance box; about 2340 fms. of  
cased hempen rope, 8½ in. circumference, new in 1869, and not much used  
since; together with other miscellaneous and valuable effects.MESSRS. WHEATLEY KIRK AND PRICE are honoured with  
instructions from the directors of the London and North-Western Rail-  
way Company to arrange and catalogue FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at an early  
date, all the EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, PLANT, and  
MACHINERY, an outline of which is given above.Full and detailed particulars will appear in future papers, which are being  
prepared, and may be had shortly of the auctioneers, at their offices, 35, Princess-  
street, Manchester.TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with IMMEDIATE  
POSSESSION, all those works known as the  
CASTLEFORD IRON WORKS,Situate at CASTLEFORD, near LEEDS, comprising:—  
A SMELTING FURNACE; a BLOWING ENGINE, of 25 horse power, with  
BOILERS, &c., in perfect repair, with patent flues and hot air stove.Also, TWENTY COKE OVENS, the heat from which is conducted to the  
boiler; also a water lift, weighing machine, smiths' shop, offices, &c., and about  
four acres of freehold land, in which exist excellent beds of clay and sand.The North-Eastern Railway, which adjoins on one side, and the Aire and  
Calder Navigation, which adjoins on the other side of the works, afford every  
facility for receiving material, and sending away the manufactured produce.A small foundry is attached to the works, which may be purchased at the  
same time.A portion of the purchase money may, if required, remain on security of the  
premises.If NOT SOLD, the WORKS WILL BE LET.  
For further particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, C.E., Low Beechburn  
Colliery, near Darlington; or to Messrs. NORTH and SONS, Solicitors, Leeds.TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the HIRWAIN IRON AND BRICK  
WORKS, situated at HIRWAIN, near ABERDARE, in the counties of  
GLAMORGAN and BRECON, adjoining the Hirwain Station of the Great  
Western Railway.The IRON WORKS comprise FOUR massive stone-built BLAST FURNACES,  
with powerful blast-furnaces and boilers, arrangements for utilising the waste  
gases, hot-air stoves, and all the appliances necessary to make 600 to 700 tons of  
pig-iron weekly; also a spacious forge and mill, with powerful engine trains of  
16, 19 puddling furnaces, forges, steam hammers, and all conveniences, equal  
to the production of 200 tons of puddled bars weekly, with iron foundry, cupola,  
smiths' shops; also brick works, recently built, capable of making about 20,000  
bricks per week.These works will either be sold at a valuation, or let on a royalty or fixed rent  
for a term of years, not less than seven, and not exceeding fifty.The works are most conveniently situated adjoining the Vale of Neath section  
of the Great Western Railway, and are provided with every requisite accommo-  
dation as regards cottages, railways, tramways, sidings, and are admirably  
situated for the transit of the produce to Liverpool, Cardiff, Swansea, Newport,  
&c., being in connection with the whole railway system of the United King-  
dom. Arrangements can be made for an ample supply of mine fuel and lime-  
stone, also of the best fireclay for the manufacture of bricks, at reasonable  
prices, all of which are got in the immediate vicinity of the works.Full particulars may be obtained on application to the—  
HIRWAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED), 11, Bute Crescent, Cardiff;  
MR. THOS. LEWIS, Esq., Bute Mineral Estate Office, Aberdare;  
MR. F. B. WILMER, Hirwain, near Aberdare; or  
MR. WM. MORRISON, 46, Coal Exchange, London, E.C.

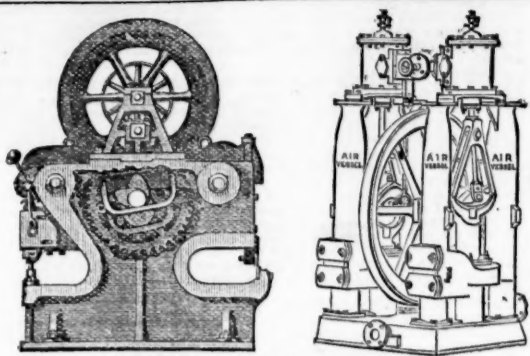
## HIGHLY VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, FOUR SIXTEENTH  
PARTS or SHARES in the  
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The colliery is in full working condition, and has tramway connection with  
the canal, and also a siding to the railway.

The coal is the celebrated "Barnsley bed."

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. STEAD, TAYLOR, and STEAD, Ac-  
countants, The Temple, Liverpool; Messrs. BATESON, ROBINSON, and MORRIS,  
Solicitors, Castle-street, Liverpool; or to Messrs. PRACOCK and GODDARD, Soli-  
citors, 3, South-square, Gray's-Inn, London.

## NUNEATON NEW COLLIERY, WARWICK



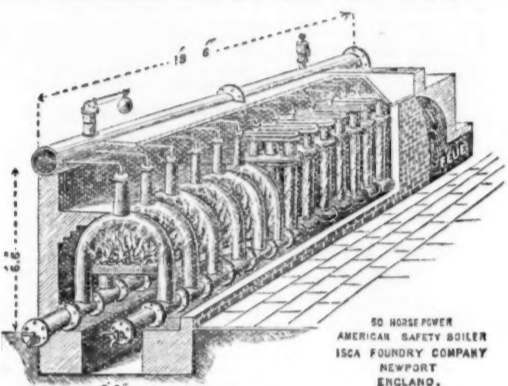
JOHN CAMERON,

MAKER OF

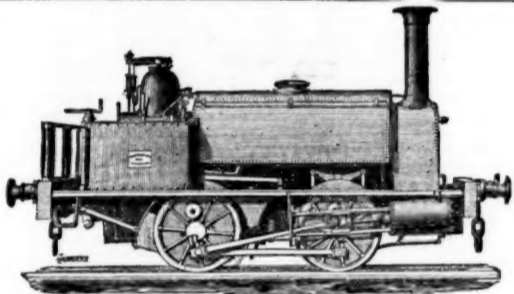
STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS,  
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING  
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER  
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL  
PUNCHING MACHINES,  
EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,  
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ISCA FOUNDRY COMPANY,

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE; and  
25, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY LANE, LONDON, E.C.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
MILLER'S SAFETY BOILER.



This boiler is safe from destructive explosions.  
It evaporates 11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal.  
It consumes its own smoke.  
At 75 lbs. pressure the pyrometer applied in the flue only shows 360° of heat in  
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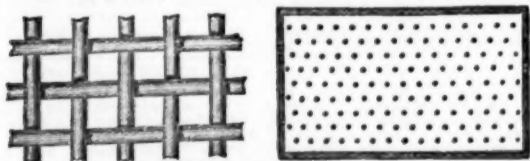
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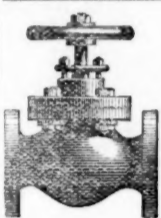
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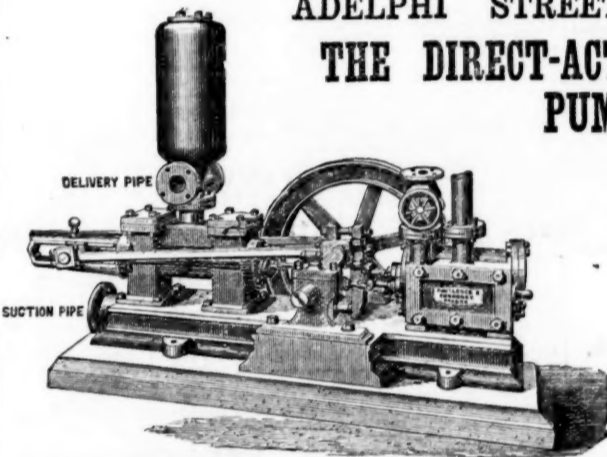
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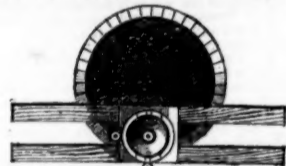
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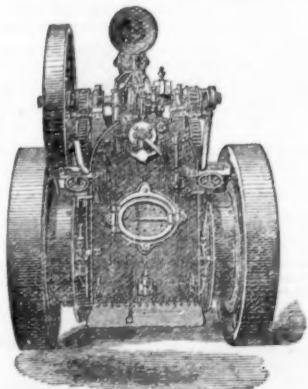
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PATENT PORTABLE

## HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,

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PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,  
FOR MINING PURPOSES.



This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as  
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Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected.  
The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither founda-  
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It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a  
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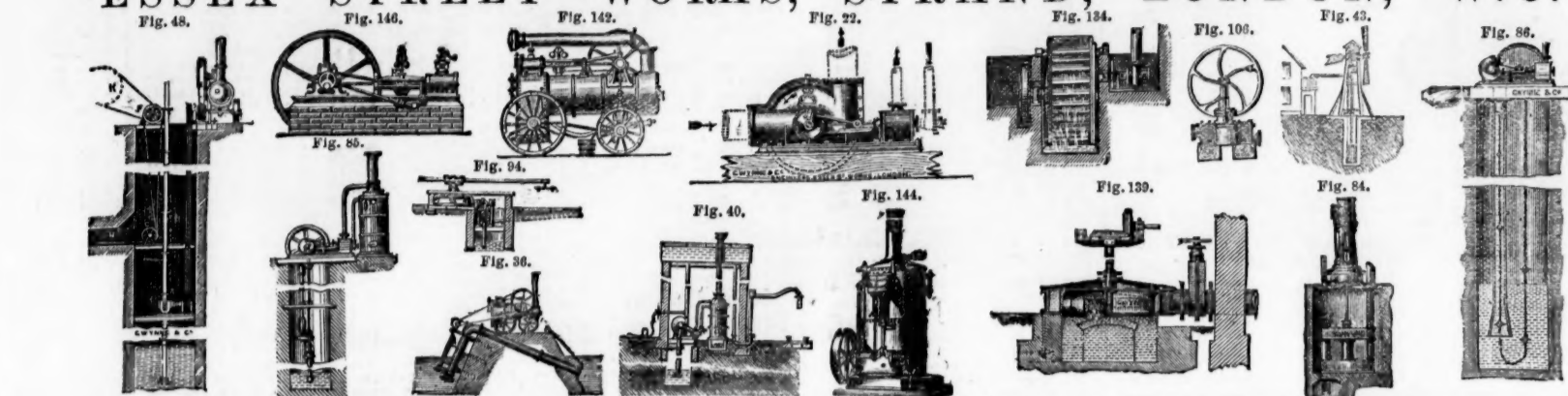


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.  
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.  
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.  
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

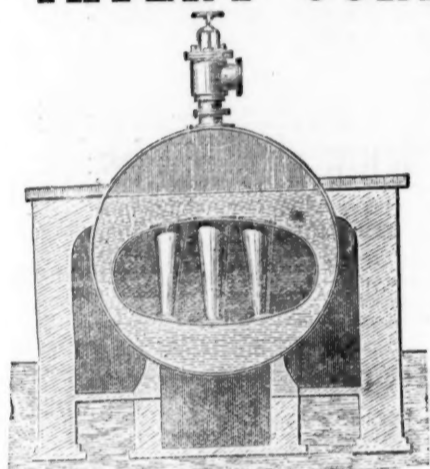
Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.  
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.  
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.  
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.  
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.  
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.  
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

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The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary fluid boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—  
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These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.  
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ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,  
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

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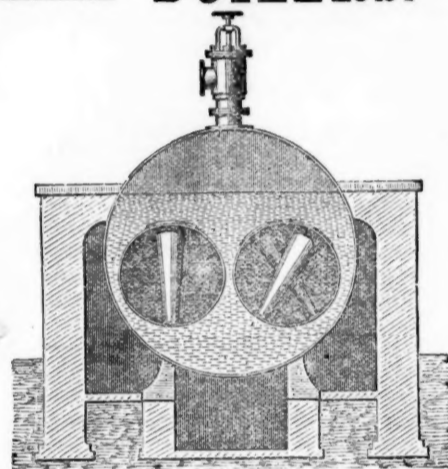
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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
6000	Boscawell, c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1870
300	Buttallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	280	270 290	575 5 0	10 0 0	May 1870
125	Brodfayl, c. Cardigan	2 10 0	—	—	2 8 0	0 1 6	Apr. 1870
5000	Brych Consols, c. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Jan. 1869
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	May 1870
916	Cargill, c. Newlyn	15 5 7	5	4 5	16 15 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1869
1280	Chanticleer, c. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	0 10 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 8	22	21 22	3 13 0	0 7 6	Apr. 1870
1000	Cornwall Hematite	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1870
509	Creaghwaite and Penkell, c. St. Just	—	—	—	3 5 0	1 5 0	Apr. 1868
867	Gwa Eryn, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	31 18 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1870
128	Gwyneth, c. Cardiganshire	40 0 0	—	—	857 10 0	2 0 0	July 1869
280	Derwen, c. St. Just	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	2 10 0	July 1869
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	110	100 110	1145 0 0	4 0 0	July 1868
656	Ding Dong, c. Glynval	49 14 8	18	17 19	6 0 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1869
1432	Dolcoath, c. c. Camborne	32 4 8	135	—	242 2 6	3 10 0	June 1870
12800	Drake Walls, c. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	1 2 3	0 1 3	Apr. 1870
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1867
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	182 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1870
6400	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	8	—	10 3 3	0 4 0	May 1870
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	—	—	75 15 0	2 0 0	Apr. 1870
2120	Excessior, c. Leake of Man	18 1 1	—	—	4 5 6	0 3 0	June 1870
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 16 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1870
3950	Gawton, c. Tavistock	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1870
15000	Great Laxey, c. Leake of Man	4 0 0	19	18 18 1/2	12 13 0	0 10 0	June 1870
3000	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
5908	Great Wheal Vor, c. c. Helston	40 0 0	10	9 1/2 10 1/2	15 12 0	0 3 6	June 1870
1024	Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	42	39 41	82 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1870
12000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1869
10000	Killalee, c. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	6 p.c.	Mar. 1870
165	Levan, c. St. Just	7 9 1	—	—	101 0 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1869
400	Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire	18 1 1	—	—	629 0 0	2 0 0	Apr. 1870
3000	Mace-y-Safn, c. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1869
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 13 6	7	7 7 1/2	6 1 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1870
1800	Minera Mining Co. L. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	273 3 8	5 0 0	May 1870
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. L. Cl.	7 0 0	—	—	0 2 5	0 2 5	Jan. 1870
2000	North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	1 5 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1870
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 3	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Apr. 1870
500	Penhall, c. St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	456 10 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1870
500	Phenit, c. c. Llanidloes	80 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1870
2000	Poldice, c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1869
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1869
1120	Providence, c. c. Uney Lelant	10 6 7	41	39 41	98 12 6	1 10 0	June 1870
5869	Rosewall Hill & Ransom, c. St. Just	4 0 0	—	—	0 11 6	0 1 6	June 1870
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	275	270 280	642 10 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1870
6000	South Darren, c. Cardigan	3 6 8	—	—	1 0 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1869
987	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10	—	—	374 18 6	1 0 0	June 1870
340	St. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 9 8	13	25 30	13 15 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1868
242	Spartan Moor, c. St. Just	36 17 2	20	19 20	13 15 0	1 0 0	June 1870
940	St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	10 15 0	9	8 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. St. Just	3 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Nov. 1869
508	Summer Hill, c. Mold	3 18 6	—	—	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Tineroft, c. c. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	36	34 35 1/2	24 8 6	1 7 8	May 1870
2000	Trampers Cons., c. Helston	11 10 0	26	26 28	10 17 0	0 15 0	Apr. 1870
12000	Vaa, c. Llanidloes	4 5 0	80	78 80	2 0 0	0 10 0	June 1870
8000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranabuloe	10 0 0	53	54 55	48 7 2	0 0 0	May 1870
2582	West Great Work, c. Brecon	5 11 0	—	—	4 10 0	1 0 0	June 1869
512	West Wheal Frances, c. Illogan	108 15 0	32	25 30	659 10 0	3 10 0	Oct. 1869
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	120	120 125	682 10 0	1 0 0	June 1870
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	95	95 100	682 10 0	1 0 0	June 1870
512	Wheal Jane, c. c. Kea	10 15 0	48	51 52	30 10 0	1 10 0	May 1870
4295	Wheal Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	4 19 0	0 6 0	May 1870
1024	Wheal Kitty, c. Uney Lelant	3 10 6	14	13 14 1/2	12 2 6	0 15 0	Jan. 1870
896	Wheal Margaret, c. Uney Lelant	13 17 6	8	8 9	77 15 0	0 10 0	June 1870
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. Menheniot	8 0 0	10	9 10	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1870
1000	W. Wh. Mary Ann, c. Menheniot	2 12 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1869
80	Wheal Owles, c. St. Just	7 10 0	—	—	452 3 0	22 10 0	May 1870
396	Wheal Seton, c. c. Camborne	60 0 0	30	25 27 1/2	254 15 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1869
17000	Wicklow, c. c. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	60 3 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1869

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamitos, c. Spain	2 0 0	2	1 1/2	0 10 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1870
20000	Australian, c. Australia	7 0 0	—	—	5 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1870
15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	17	17 18	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
30000	Central American Association	0 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
10000	Copiapu Mining Co. Chile	16 10 0	2	1 2	0 4 0	0 4 0	Apr. 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey	0 14 0	—	—	2 3 9	0 4 0	Mar. 1870
70000	English and Australian, c. St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna, c. Spain	2 0 0	3	2 1/2	2 0 10	0 3 0	Mar. 1870
10000	Gonnesa, c. Sardinia	5 0 0	—	—	10 p.c.	—	—
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 10	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
15000	Llanes, c. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	12 4 4	0 5 0	Mar. 1870
50000	Panuelico, c. Chile	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Pontebaud, c. c. France	30 0 0	17	16 17	7 1 8	1 15 6	Nov. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, c. c. Chile	1 0 0	—	—	1 6 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1870
120000	Scottish Australian Min. Co. L.	1 0 0	—	—	6 p.c.	—	—
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	24	22 24	81 10 0	4 5 0	Dec. 1867
4000	Swedish Sulphur Ore	2 10 0	—	—	7 1/2 p.c.	—	—
50000	Victoria [£25000 £1 pd., £25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	0 9 7	0 7 0	July